



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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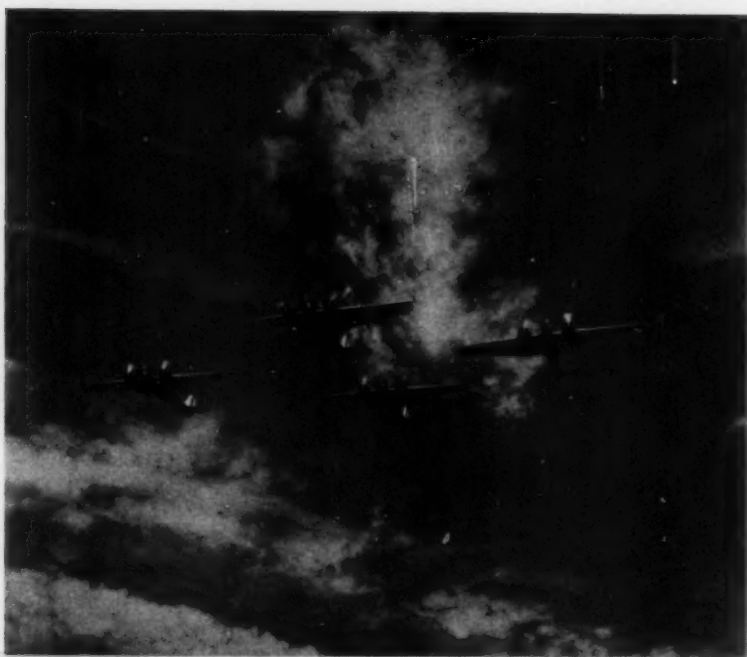
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March 3, 1879.

*Ten of
these
planes
made the
Army's
Alaskan
Flight*



Ninety-fourth Pursuit Squadron Above the Clouds at March Field

Army Formations Above the Clouds



DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

A Happy New Year

*Eyes of the old year close in the dying,
Hope Springs eternal in the breast of the new,
So in my heart the best wishes are lying
For only the happiest hours for you.*

A NEW YEAR is fascinating to contemplate. The very word, new, has a ringing, hopeful, thrilling sound. The chance to begin again. The opportunity to create. The breath-taking urge for a better day, a brighter future, and the refreshment of mind and heart.

The National Society can audit its book of the old year with pride. Every committee has functioned to its full capacity, with splendid accomplishments, and commendable praise justly given to all who have made reports and records possible. In spite of depression clouds, our finances have been kept on the right side of the ledger. And while of necessity there has been a normal loss in membership, on the other hand there have been an unusual number of reinstatements, and the general outlook for increased membership and new chapters is most promising.

While debt and interest payments have curtailed activities over a period of years, we can now look hopefully toward lifting this burden from the shoulders of the chapters.

The educational work for which we were founded has brought uplift and encouragement wherever undertaken. Through occupational therapy minds and hearts have been made happier because hands found work. Our literature has taught a countless number to be prepared for citizenship. Increased records, history in all its phases, and an awareness to current problems has increased.

Our power for good has found its channel on the air and screens and wherever our chapters are located, communities have been bettered because of them.

Thus we come to the magic hour.

The old book is closed. Its pages, filled with crowded records which only loving, loyal work can produce, are bound with pride, thoughtful contemplation, and service.

Time sounds the hour!

The new book opens. With courage, hope, faith and tenacity of purpose the clean, white pages of endeavor are opened to us.

With the urge of new worlds and days to conquer, we straighten our backs, square our shoulders and answer the call to renewed service. As we celebrate, let us consecrate. The motto of the Society—For God, For Home, and Country—means a rededication of us all to practical patriotism.

Edmund Burke said, "People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors."

Dedicated monuments are the torches from a prideful past to light our way that we may hold fast to fundamentals, cherish ideals and respect the past, but let the light of progress lead us, not blind us.

A pilot must hold the airship leveled to the true horizon, even in blind flying, when an instrument depicts it for him.

How far our horizons are depends on our desires and visions, and on how level we can keep our minds. A level head bespeaks character—the essential requisite for individuals, states, nations, and the world. The limit or range of our perceptions will be in an exact ratio to our visions. With unlimited horizons let us keep level mentally, with sane reasoning and balanced judgments.

True to the past we must cherish traditions; but never confuse tradition with habit.

We must seek to educate, not irritate. We must be builders, not wreckers.

The attributes which we demand of students, who will finally be selected to participate in the Annual Good Citizenship Pilgrimage to Washington under the jurisdiction of our Society, may well be attainments for ourselves—Dependability, Service, Leadership, and Patriotism. I would add another—Faith—for without it no good is reached; with it, we can conquer anything, even ourselves.

Let us resolve to adhere to affirmative thoughts; to serve instead of criticise; to be awake and aware of the day in which we live, and to judge ourselves and not others. Happiness comes from within through work and service. Let us resolve always to put the Society above self; and remember to forgive much, be tolerant always, just to a fault, and fair as truth.

These are the gifts of the new year which we can have for the asking each day.

Let us meet the new year and new days with intelligence, not obstinacy. With wide open eyes, let us be sure we see the world about us; let us catch the rhythm of today and not entrench ourselves in the furrows of habit. God fashioned us mentally and physically to move forward.

To each and every one in the Society, I wish a Very Happy New Year.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA

The Army Air Corps and National Defense

MAJOR GENERAL BENJAMIN D. FOULOUS, AIR CORPS

Chief of the Air Corps, U. S. Army

THE experience of the World War, coupled with practical developments in aviation since that great conflict, brought to the military mind and the public at large an appreciation of the necessity for an adequate air force for this nation. Aviation is Mars' newest weapon, but opinions have differed as to its value.

With aircraft at its present stage of development, all unite in the conclusion that aviation will be essential in future military operations if they are to be crowned with success.

That the people of this country are alive to the potentialities of aircraft in the scheme of National Defense is testified by the enactment in 1926 of the five-year expansion program providing for the Army Air Corps at the conclusion of that period a personnel of 1,650 officers, 15,000 enlisted men, 550 Reserve officers on extended active duty and 1,800 serviceable airplanes. Although eight years have since elapsed, the Air Corps is still short about 350 Regular officers of its authorized quota. Its enlisted strength is up to the mark, but statistics as of June 30th last gave the number of serviceable airplanes on hand as 1,338. The necessity for economy in the operation of the government was the main barrier against the full realization of the five-year expansion program.

Under present regulations governing the entry of officers into the Air Corps, Regular Army, only those completing the one-year flying course at the Air Corps Training Center, and receiving the rating of "Airplane" Pilot are eligible for a commission therein.

During the past several years the only new officers added to the Air Corps were graduates of the United States Military Academy who won their "wings." Each year about one-third of the West Point graduating class is detailed to the Air Corps

for flying training, usually from 80 to 100 young officers. The flying course is rigorous and intensive, and the student must be in perfect physical condition to pass the physical examination. Eight months' training is given at the Primary Flying School at Randolph Field, near San Antonio, Texas, divided into two courses of four months each, the first being the primary stage, where students use a primary training plane exclusively. At the end of the first four months, the successful students are transferred to the basic stage, or, to use a technical expression, the "transition" stage, where the airplane used is more delicate on the controls and the student adapts himself so as to fly various types of military airplanes. Completing the basic stage, the student is transferred to the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, also near San Antonio, Texas, where he learns to fly these service type airplanes. He is instructed in acrobatic flying, formation, instrument or "blind" flying, and, in all elements of flying essential for a military pilot.

Statistics indicate that approximately 45 per cent only of an entering class can be counted upon to complete the one-year flying course. It is not given to every man to possess the inherent ability for military flying, and it does not follow that a student who is brilliant mentally will become a proficient airplane pilot.

In addition to West Point graduates, enlisted men of the Army and civilians who are college graduates or are able to pass the physical and mental examination are selected for flying training each four months, since there are three entering classes each year. These latter candidates train under the status of Flying Cadets. Those completing the one-year course are rated Airplane Pilots and are assigned to duty with Air Corps tactical squadrons for one year under the status of Flying Cadets. Should

their service prove satisfactory, they are then commissioned Second Lieutenants in the Air Reserve and given another year of active duty as such with Air Corps tactical squadrons, if funds are available.

While graduates of the Air Corps Training Center are capable of piloting any type of military airplane, the tendency towards specialization exists in the Air Corps as it does in various civil activities.

In the Air Corps there are four specialized branches of military aviation, Attack, Bombardment, Observation and Pursuit. The definition and functions of these four branches of combat aviation are as follows:

Attack aviation, newest specialized branch in military flying, had its inception during the World War, when daring lone hand pilots were wont to swoop down low upon enemy troops and, to use a German expression, "strafe" them with machine gun bullets. Attack airplanes must have good visibility forward and down below, as they are tactically used in "hedge-hopping" along and demoralizing enemy troops with machine gun bullets and small fragmentation bombs. These planes are not required to fly at a high altitude, but they must be very maneuverable at a low altitude. Often they fly as low as 200 feet during an entire mission, which makes them exceedingly difficult targets for defending anti-aircraft gunners, for in war operations a formation of these planes may suddenly appear from nowhere in particular, dealing death and destruction to ground troops in their path of flight, and disappear in the distance in the twinkling of an eye. The Attack plane is a veritable flying arsenal, carrying six machine guns and ten bombs.

Bombardment airplanes must carry great weights of bombs and consequently are powered with two motors. Their long cruising radius is due to their capacity to carry a considerable amount of gasoline and oil. Bombing planes generally carry a pilot, a co-pilot, a bomber, a machine gunner and a radio operator. They are also equipped for night flying. The latest type of bombing plane has reached a high degree of efficiency, both in speed, cruising range and all-around performance. Ten of them were utilized in the recent flight

from Washington to Fairbanks, Alaska, and return.

The potentiality of the Bombing plane as an instrument of war is such that advocates of disarmament have sought its elimination. The effect of bombing raids on towns and cities in Europe during the War greatly affected the morale of civilians. The modern bombing plane is vastly different from the World War type, with a correspondingly greater destructive power. Unless war is eliminated altogether, nations either in self-defense or in their eagerness to achieve victory in the shortest possible time, will resort to such weapons as will assure them the desired results. And it may be that the great potentiality of the bombing plane as a war weapon may have a decidedly deterrent effect on the will to war of any nation.

In Observation aviation, the mission of the pilot and his observer is to watch the movements of the enemy, secure information as to the location of his troops and supplies and assist in regulating the fire of the field artillery batteries on their side. The Observation plane carries machine guns for the use of both pilot and observer. The latter's duties are versatile and require him to sketch maps, manipulate an aerial camera, operate radio apparatus, and employ various other means of communications.

Pursuit aircraft fight enemy aircraft, either in destroying or driving them away from their own aviation. They are fast, especially at high altitudes, and easily maneuverable so that they can twist and dodge about in combat. They are able to climb from 20,000 to 30,000 feet altitude with a full military load, including machine guns, ammunition and oxygen equipment. Due to the rarity of the atmosphere at high altitudes, aircraft pilots are forced to resort to the use of oxygen when flying at a height of approximately 18,000 feet or over.

In addition to these four tactical types of airplanes, the Air Corps is gradually building up a fleet of transport planes. These are invaluable in accompanying flights of tactical airplanes in extended movements from one base to another; carrying mechanics and cargoes of needed aircraft accessories and other supplies.

Two types of training airplanes are used at the Air Corps Training Center, primary and basic, the functions of which were previously described.

Aside from the Primary and Advanced Flying Schools, the Air Corps operates various other schools for the training of its personnel professionally in the efficient performance of their duties. At the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., some 114 miles south of Chicago, various courses are taught enlisted men in the trades allied to aviation, and at the end of six or nine months these men may graduate as airplane or engine mechanics, aircraft armorers, radio mechanics and operators, aircraft machinists, aircraft welders, parachute riggers, or aerial photographers. All of these courses were made as practical as possible, with a minimum amount of theory and formulae. Applicants for any of the courses at the Technical School must possess certain educational and personal standards. Air Corps officers also attend this school pursuing special courses in aircraft armament, airplane maintenance engineering, radio communications and aerial photography. Other schools for Air Corps officers are the Engineering School at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and the Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala. The Course at the Engineering School is purely technical, dealing with design and construction of airplanes. Only officers with special technical attainments are selected to pursue this course. At the Tactical School officers receive instruction in the duties of higher commanders.

Due to the far-seeing policy inaugurated by the Air Corps of affording flying training to young men in civil life, there is being built up gradually a reserve of young fliers who, in the event of an emergency, may be called to active duty and, with a minimum amount of refresher training, would be capable of manning the nation's fighting planes.

A highly important adjunct to the Air Corps establishment is the Materiel Division at Wright Field. This activity is the technical workshop of the Air Corps. Officers and civilians with technical attainments in aircraft engineering and the multi-

farious lines of endeavor allied therewith are busily engaged in research, experimentation and testing so as to make the airplane, its accessories, navigation instruments and everything essential in connection with flying operations, more efficient. Every piece of material making up the whole airplane structure, fabric, wood, metal, etc., is thoroughly tested to insure efficiency and reliability. Thus, when a manufacturer submits a new model airplane to the Air Corps for acceptance, this experimental article, after it emerges successfully from its grueling static or strength test, is subjected to various flight tests to determine its flying efficiency. Flight-testing a new airplane involves a greater element of hazard than normal military flying, and only the most expert pilots are selected for this work. The Air Corps leaves no stone unturned to surround flying with all possible safeguards.

The technical staff of experts at the Materiel Division is always busy, for the science of aviation, many declare, is still in its infancy. Aviation has undergone many startling developments in its young existence. The genius of man is beyond belief and his inventive mind is constantly evolving new ideas. If there is one mechanical contrivance which does not stand still, it is the airplane. New models are constantly emerging from factories, and it is not improbable that the airplane of today may be obsolete on the morrow.

In addition to its military functions, the Army Air Corps has accomplished wonderful work in cooperation with civilian agencies, both governmental and others, thereby demonstrating its peace-time utility.

The Air Corps always cooperated with the aircraft industry along lines looking to improvements in the design and construction of airplanes and accessories, and made available the fruits of the research work undertaken at the Materiel Division.

In agriculture, various demonstrations were given of the efficient manner in which airplanes can be used to spray effectively with poison powder various crops, orchards, etc., infested with parasitic insects, and this at a fraction of the cost of antiquated ground methods. Airplanes were successfully used in patrolling our forest

areas. The airmen, by spotting forest fires and promptly radioing their location, made it possible for forest rangers to combat and check the spread of conflagrations.

In flood relief or in affording aid to communities isolated by severe weather conditions or by earthquakes, the work of the Air Corps received the nation wide recognition it merited. Pilots flying over flood-stricken areas distributed food, clothing, medicine, etc., to refugees; carried important messages, and performed missions not possible of ready accomplishment by other means of transportation. Individuals in isolated communities stricken with disease, or severely injured and requiring immediate hospitalization, often found in the Army airplane a veritable angel of mercy. Army planes brought the sick and wounded with speed and comfort to places where they could be cared for; at other times planes winged their way with precious serum to distant localities to enable physicians to avert the loss of many lives.

Cooperating with the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Public Roads, etc., various sections of the country were mapped by aerial photography at a great saving in time and money. Some of this territory would have been extremely difficult to survey by ordinary ground methods.

As a pioneering agency in accomplishing its many flying achievements, such as the Around-the-World Flight, the South American Flight, the Alaskan Flight, the Porto Rican Flight, the non-stop Transcontinental Flight, the Dawn-to-Dusk Transcontinental Flight, the Hawaiian Flight, the duration flight of the airplane "Question Mark," etc., the Air Corps demonstrated the wonderful possibilities in store for the airplane as a safe and rapid medium of transportation. During the past summer, 10 Bombing airplanes, the latest type in use, were flown from Washington, D. C., to Fairbanks, Alaska, and return, involving a total distance of approximately 7,335 miles. This long air journey for a considerable part was over extremely rugged terrain where a forced landing would have proved extremely hazardous. Only one minor accident marred the otherwise perfect behavior of the ten new planes. A forced landing

was made in the water, but no injuries were sustained and the airplane was towed ashore and repaired. All planes reached Washington in perfect flying condition. The longest leg of the flight, 943 miles, from Juneau, Alaska, to Seattle, Washington, was accomplished in 5 hours and 40 minutes, or at an average speed of nearly 170 miles an hour. This flight demonstrated the feasibility of moving a tactical unit from the United States to Alaska without landing on foreign territory.

The Air Corps acted as a pioneering agency in long distance, altitude and duration flights and in high speed flights, this tending to spur non-military pilots in recent years to flight achievements even more outstanding. But the Air Corps is not playing the role of competitor, being content with pioneering, for it has the serious task of keeping itself in the highest state of efficiency as an adjunct of the national defense of this country.

One important phase of pioneering work Army pilots experimented with for a number of years is instrument or "blind" flying. Having perfected training methods, the Air Corps is to undertake the training of all its piloting personnel in that type of flying. In addition, it has given commercial aviation the benefits of its research work in that art. Recently, the Bureau of Air Commerce thoroughly tested the Army "blind" flying system, and issued a statement to the effect that the arrival and departure of aircraft in fog or mist, completely blanketing the landing area, has practically reached realization. This Bureau has adopted the Army "blind" landing system for the commercial airways of the nation.

That the status of the aviation branch of the Army is a matter of constant concern to the nation is evident from the fact that the President appointed the Federal Aviation Commission to make a thorough study of the situation and to make recommendations as to improvements to be effected. Aviation has been under constant surveillance ever since the World War. Congressional and other committees studied the situation from time to time. Aviation has reached a stage, both as an industrial as well as a military entity, warranting very serious consideration by the whole country. A spe-

cial Air Corps Committee was appointed this year by the Secretary of War under the chairmanship of the Hon. Newton D. Baker, who was Secretary of War during the World War. This Committee made an exhaustive study of Air Corps needs. The Federal Aviation Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Clark Howell, of Atlanta, Ga., which was appointed by the President to make a survey of civilian and military aviation, is still in session.

As a result of the recommendations of the Chief of the Air Corps, and two War Department Committees, a change was recently effected by the War Department in the organization of the Air Corps, whereby all of its combatant organizations were organized into a General Headquarters Air Force, with Headquarters at Langley Field, Hampton, Va., functioning directly under the Command of the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army. As at present tactically constituted, the G. H. Q. Air Force is made up of the 1st Pursuit Wing, on the West Coast, comprising 3 Pursuit, 5 Bombardment and 3 Service (maintenance and repair) Squadrons; the 2nd Bombardment Wing, Langley Field, Va., comprising 3 Bombardment, 4 Pursuit and 2 Service Squadrons, the 3rd Attack Wing, with 3 Attack and one Service Squadrons at Fort Crockett, Texas, and 3 Pursuit and one Service Squadrons at Barksdale Field, La.; the 1st Pursuit Group, with 4 Pursuit and one Service Squadrons, at Selfridge Field, Mich., and the 21st Airship Group with one Airship and one Service Squadrons at Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., and one Airship Squadron at Langley Field, Va.

The primary mission of an Air Force is to attack enemy objectives beyond the range of other arms; prevent enemy air operations; assist the ground forces directly by attacking enemy ground troops and installations, and conduct reconnaissance flights in connection with each of these missions.

Naturally, the responsibility for the success of the armies in the field lies with the senior military commander of the Army (the Chief of Staff, under present peacetime organization). He has at his disposal two or more field armies and the G. H. Q. Air Force, and with these agencies plans his strategic campaign and directs the gen-

eral operations. During the initial phases of warfare, when the opposing ground armies have not yet come in contact, the senior military commander will outline a certain plan of strategic employment for the Air Force, and will direct the Commanding General of the Air Force to operate in conformity therewith, except when the senior military commander himself finds it desirable or necessary to direct the performance of a specific strategic mission. From this it will be seen that the G. H. Q. Air Force, during this phase of the campaign, may operate as an Air Force under the direction of its own commander. This officer will conduct his own reconnaissances and plan in detail his operations in accordance with the general directive given by the senior military commander but he will always stand ready to carry out any special strategical missions required of him.

When the opposing armies actually gain contact, the Air Force will be employed to a considerable extent by the Senior Military Commander in reinforcing the action of ground troops, in order to assist them to obtain some tactical advantage. It is probable that Attack Aviation will be the Air Force agency most directly utilized for this purpose, although Bombardment Aviation may be used at times to bomb enemy communications and thus delay the movement of enemy reserves or reinforcements, and thus indirectly assist the operations of our own ground forces. As can be seen, during this phase the Senior Military Commander will more directly control the operations of the G. H. Q. Air Force and assign specific missions to the Air Force Commander.

During the third phase of combat, when the whole striking power of the ground forces is being launched in an endeavor to defeat the enemy decisively, the Air Force will be held available for instant use by the Senior Military Commander, who will naturally desire to apply its great offensive power to assist the main offensive of the ground forces.

Throughout the second and third phases, plans and policies of the Senior Military Commander will undoubtedly contemplate more or less continual operation of part of the Air Force against hostile air units, according to the situation existing and the

opportunities presented. It can readily be seen, however, that if the utilization of our Air Force in the initial phase of campaign, when it may be employed independently against hostile airdromes or installations before they have been occupied in force, is not successful, there will be but limited opportunity, probably, to utilize it for that purpose later on.

It may be deduced from this that the

country that is ready with its air force and jumps on its opponent at once is the one most likely to achieve a speedy victory. An adequate Air Force, therefore, is a vital necessity.

Editor's Note:—This article was written by Gen. Foulois at the request of Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman, National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee.

De Soto Chapter House—Tampa, Fla.

TAMPA'S first schoolhouse built west of the river has been restored (and appears as it did in the days before the Civil War, with its hand-drawn cypress shingled roof) by the De Soto Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a memorial and clubhouse and was dedicated at a Flag Day service June 14, 1932, by the Rev. Harcouth Johnson, Episcopal Rector of St. John's by the Sea.

The work of restoration began on March 22 under the supervision of the Regent, Mrs. R. A. Ely, and the following committee members: Miss Cornelia C. Pickett, Chairman; Mrs. Roy Frierson, Mrs. W. W. Jones, Mrs. Hortense Wells.

The first meeting held in the historic schoolhouse was on February 22, when two Washingtonia Palms were planted on the grounds, honoring George and Martha Washington. The rector of St. Andrew's Church, Dr. Francis Samuel White, was in charge of the services.

The schoolhouse was built by Gen. Jesse Carter, a retired army officer, who erected the little building on the river bank and employed Mrs. Louisa Porter, of Key West, to teach his daughter, Josephine.

The Carter property, including the schoolhouse and a home on the site of the Tampa Bay Hotel, was purchased in 1865 by J. J. Hayden, a native of South Carolina, who lived there until he sold the park and hotel site to H. B. Plant in 1890. At one time the schoolhouse was rented to the late

Col. S. M. Sparkman as a quiet retreat where the young man began to read law under Judge James Gettis. It was later placed at the disposal of Mr. Hayden's daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Donald McKay, then of Key West, when they visited Tampa and their daughter, Miss Marion McKay, was born in the little house.

The custody of the schoolhouse was presented to De Soto Chapter by Mayor D. B. McKay and the City Representatives on September 8, 1931.

MARY HENDERSON HICKMAN,
Registrar





UNVEILING TABLET PRESENTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT IN HONOR OF
MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA

National Board of Management Honors the President General

A BRONZE marker on the rock entrance of the new Mary L. Jackson Cooper dormitory for girls at Crossnore School, in western North Carolina, was unveiled on Saturday afternoon, September 15, 1934, in honor of Mrs. Russell William Magna, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The marker was presented by the National Board of Management.

Mrs. Magna was unable to be present, but sent telegrams and messages of appreciation. The tablet was accepted by Mrs. W. H. Belk, of Charlotte, State Regent of North Carolina. It was unveiled by Miss Eleanor Ringer, of Asheville, granddaughter of Mrs. T. S. Morrison, Honorary State Regent of North Carolina, and Miss Sarah Belk.

Besides Mrs. Belk, brief addresses were made by Mrs. Mary Martin Sloop, regent of Crossnore Chapter, and Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham, Ex-Vice President General and chairman of the state D. A. R. Committee on Approved Schools, under whose direction the building was erected. A Bible was presented by Mrs. Belk to each girl rooming in the dormitory.

A number of D. A. R. officials and members attended the ceremonies from many parts of North Carolina. Luncheon was served at the teacherage of the mountain school. After the unveiling, D. A. R. markers were placed on the graves of Billy Davis and Jonas Braswell, Revolutionary patriots of the section.

An Appreciation

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA

National Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee

AGAIN I wish to express my appreciation to every chapter in the Society for holding the birthday parties. My gratitude goes out to each individual who had any part in making these affairs the social, friendly, financial successes which they were.

From every indication they were more universally held and with added enthusiasm, although at this writing it is too early to ascertain the financial results.

Debt is a burden. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to lift this burden from the shoulders of the chapters and to free the Society from the obligation of paying out large sums of interest money.

It is a proud and happy privilege to consider what the Society has been able to do regarding the debt on Constitution Hall—not through pressure, not by a fixed quota, but through the greatest asset which the Society has, namely, loyalty to itself!

Through loyalty alone the members have pledged over a period of years and, with a prideful record, have held to those pledges with not even a 2 percent shrinkage.

While debt and interest are one, I have always considered that substantial reductions in the debt proper would automatically reduce interest payments.

Interest payments have been reduced from over \$26,000 two years ago to a little over \$12,000 as I write. The members can point to this reduction with pardonable pride.

Dramatic figures show that one year ago, prior to the birthday parties, the debt was \$400,400 (interest additional), and this year, at the same time, the debt has been reduced to \$290,000 (interest additional). This is a further demonstration of the tremendous loyalty and solidarity of the Society.

What will the debt payment accomplish?

First—It frees the Society from a burden which necessarily curtails all chapter activities as long as it exists.

Second—It makes us feel that Constitution Hall is forever our own, in fact as well as statement.

Third—It wipes out devastating interest payments; and

Fourth—Without the necessity of paying out interest, and removing the necessity of going to the chapters over and over again until the debt is paid, we can then enlarge our reserve fund from the events held in the hall, put our financial house in order, and be in a healthy condition to meet any emergencies.

My verse printed below expresses my heartfelt pleasure in hearing from so many and for tangible evidences of affectionate good wishes:

GRATITUDE FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

*I've a scrapbook in the making
Which to me is very dear,
For it holds your birthday greetings
I receive from year to year.*

*I am grateful for your kindness
And your friendly greetings, too,
And my fondest of good wishes
I'm returning now to you.*

*And the record of these blessings
With your loyal gifts to me
Will be kept and bound forever
In my Book of Memory.*

In reciprocation I wish each member of the Society a Happy New Year. May it prove to be the Birthday of renewed health, happiness and prosperity for everyone.

A Happy New Year to All

As the old year closes, I am looking through my magazine files and find the following unsolicited notes about our official D. A. R. publication:

"Am subscribing for the magazine in my own name as Mrs. Steele resigned from the D. A. R. some time ago, and I enjoy very much reading your publication. I am a member of N. Y. Chapter, Empire State Society, S. A. R., so perhaps you won't object to my being a subscriber."—*Charles E. Steele, New York, N. Y.*

"Probably I ought not to subscribe, but I feel it is educational and I should have at least one such magazine in the home, if I have to go without something else."—*Mrs. Emma T. Wilson, Midway City, California.*

"I enjoy reading the magazine, though I am in my 92nd year."—*Mrs. Ella A. Rowse, Northampton, Mass.*

"I have always taken advantage of your excellent magazine. It goes to the high school every month with me, and is my greatest help in American Literature."—*Beulah Hutchens, Olney, Illinois.*

"The magazine and the publicity bulletin are of great value to me in my work as State Publicity Chairman."—*Mary Fitzhugh Slaten, Honolulu, Hawaii.*

"The history teacher reports that the magazine is invaluable in teaching her classes, so our chapter feels that this alone justifies us in subscribing for our local school libraries."—*M. E. Staley, San Antonio, Texas.*

I am sure it is of interest to all that our subscribers are steadily increasing and this happy ending to 1934 emphasizes our wishes to each and every reader for a very, very happy New Year.

MARIE STEWART LABAT, *National Magazine Chairman*

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN, *Editor*

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BESSIE BRIGHT

ELIZABETH MILLIKEN

Mastic House

MADELYN KURTH

"CRACK!" A bottle of champagne gurgles and trickles noiselessly down the side of the ship. The vessel slides into its watery berth, while cameras click and the fair christener poses amidst smiles and orchids. In a few moments the ceremony is over.

"A corner stone is laid." A prominent official takes a spade in his hand and gingerly pats the earth, then makes a speech—the corner stone is laid (figuratively only). Another formal ceremony. No one has soiled his fingers. It is a day of the machine age.

How differently the builders of our empire laid their corner stones. There were no architects to consult; no contractors to engage; no iron jaws to sink their teeth into the earth and bite out huge chunks, the cavities to be lined promptly with cement and the structure ready for occupancy almost overnight.

Over two hundred years ago Long Island was a comparative wilderness, the scrapping ground of the English and the Dutch; with a temporarily subdued but by no means submissive savage race skulking in the shadows, the echo of their frustrations still quivering in the air. Assuredly no comfortable spot to "set up housekeeping!"

But Nicoll Floyd was a dreamer and a realist. He had inherited his forefathers' desire to establish a sort of "English Gentry" in the New World, together with the determination to see his vision through. Here, in this restless "stepchild" of Great Britain, he would build the Floyd Ancestral Seat. Here he would carry on the fine tradi-

tions that inspired the more conservative pioneers (as distinguished from the so-called adventurers) to establish security out of chaos; here he would carry on what his grandfather, Richard Floyd, a Welshman, had begun when he purchased land from the Indians in Setauket and with others founded the town of Brookhaven.

The oxen set the tempo of the period. For months the farm hands and slaves hauled blocks of uncut stone. First a great rectangular cellar was dug, and in the middle of the excavation for the cellar a large square of masonry was built. For the chimneys, clay was burned in the "bricky lot," in the center of which on a Saturday they commonly "killed a crittur."

What massive affairs the chimneys were! No anticipation of the present-day furnace. Up in the attic one of the chimneys makes a complete right face—a clever feat of brick laying. The old kitchen fireplace and oven were built of "bricky-lot" bricks.

Finally the cellar was finished and even little brick areas were built for the tiny windows and upon the top of the stone foundation a great oak sill was laid. With only such crude implements as the axe and adz, the cutting down and trimming of an oak tree were tedious at best.

After several years of patient preparation came the day for the frame raising. What excitement! Neighbors came from far and near. Dozens of "critturs" were killed to prepare for the event. The huge size of the timbers on the ground amazed the people and,

with trepidation bordering on awe, they raised the mammoth frame into the air, taxing the brawny muscles of white and black alike. The gable-ends and cross-beams were temporarily lashed until they could later be secured permanently with oak pins.

Now that Nicoll Floyd saw his dream thus taking actual form, he could scarcely conceal his joy. He knew the people were whispering among themselves, marveling at his pretentious aspirations of building on ground still smarting with conquest and usurpation.

Family records tell us that the women distributed cider and doughnuts, but, since it was a day of "tippling," we may be pretty sure that some-

thing more potent than cider inspired the men to lift that gigantic skeleton onto its sturdy foundation.

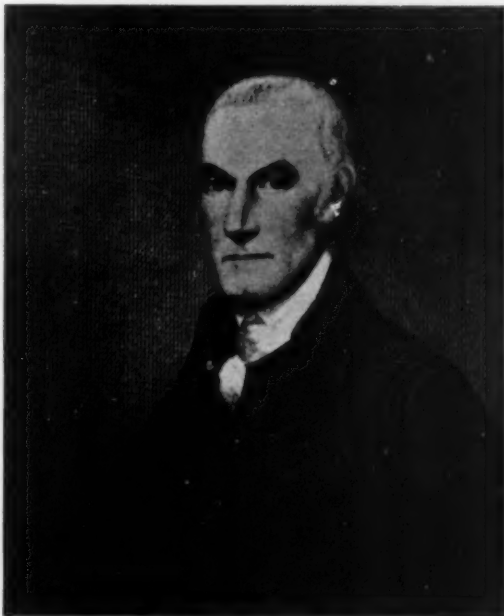
The building was no "contract" job and it is not certain just how long it took to finish the manor, but it may have been somewhere around ten years, certainly not less than five, and it proved a heavy drain on the family resources.

The main central building had large east and west wings. The fireplace in

the kitchen had an opening eight feet wide which held two huge logs at one time. Beside it was the great oven, "about six feet deep." In such a large household of farm hands and slaves, baking was a ceremonial rite, presided over by Mistress Floyd. Filled with blazing pine knots, the masonry walls were drawn out and thrown into the huge fireplace adjacent. Fat loaves

of bread and biscuits were thrust into the gaping mouth of the radiating masonry, but before the huge door was clamped tight, large tins of cookies and cakes were slipped in and probably even a few gingerbread men for the "chillun."

The old kitchen ceiling was innocent of any plaster and the bare beams were



WILLIAM FLOYD

as saffron-colored as an Indian's wigwam. The east and west wings had doors opening on the spacious front lawn and were almost as long as the main central building. The latter was painted white, but the wings were of an ochre color.

In this house, on December 17, 1734, Nicoll's son, William, was born. Ambitious for his family as Nicoll was, there was nothing about the sturdy-legged little boy, clinging to his



HISTORIC MASTIC HOUSE

mother's flowing skirts; playing quietly on the floor of the spinning chamber; running in and out of the negroes' quarters, to tell Nicoll that the alas! often grimy little baby hand would one day immortalize the name of Floyd by signing one of the greatest documents in our nation's history. For this baby was later to be known as General William Floyd, one of our "country's fathers"—his name was to go down in history (though more quietly) with General George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John and Samuel Adams, and other heroes of that American epic.

William Floyd was just in his early thirties when the first rumble of the American Revolution echoed ominously over the New World. He had every reason to align himself with the Mother Country as far as personal advantage was concerned. His estate, inherited from the thrifty Nicoll, was a "fine plantation, highly productive and well-stocked, and with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, many acres of fine timber and firewood, and a handsome mansion. Lying contiguous to New York with its ready market, it was highly valuable."

Not for a moment, however, did he hesitate. His fine sense of justice; his sympathy with the struggle for liberty

for which the Colonists had unflinchingly given their lives ever since they first set foot on this continent, made him stake liberty, life, and fortune for the cause. He felt what George Washington so aptly expressed when he wrote, "I think the Parliament of Great Britain has no more right to put their hands in my pocket, without my consent, than I have to put my hands into yours for money."

William Floyd was the first delegate to be appointed from New York (a hotbed of Tories) to the first Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774.

No sooner had the American troops been withdrawn from Long Island than the British took possession of the farm, "ravaging the house and using it for cavalry barracks." Mrs. Floyd and her children were forced to flee and it was not until seven years later, after the General "had seen his country safely through the American Revolution by continuous legislative service for which he was particularly qualified," that he and his family returned to their desolated estate. General Floyd was disheartened at the havoc wrought but, fortified by the knowledge that he and others who had signed the document which sent the royal colors

tumbling under the feet of a harassed and long-suffering people, had faithfully carried out the covenant to "pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

The "house that Nicoll Floyd built" has been occupied by a Floyd ever since. It has had its sorrows, joys, and romances. General Floyd's wife died in 1781, succumbing to the hardships endured during her exile, leaving a son, Nicoll, and two daughters, Mary and Catherine Floyd.

The Floyd girls reached young ladyhood right after the war. Both were high-spirited and endowed by Nature with more than the average share of good looks.

Rumor has it that the red-headed young Virginian whose pen drew up the Declaration of Independence, when he visited Mastic House, being sent by the Government to investigate the Indians, was so struck by Polly's beauty that he made to her a "sort of declaration," but she refused him. Mrs. Randolph, a descendant of Thomas Jefferson, confirms the story, telling how in going over some old letters of his, in one to his mother he states he "had just sustained the greatest disappointment of his life, in being refused in marriage by Miss Mary Floyd, the most attractive woman he had ever met."

Mary Floyd married Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge of Litchfield, and was the heroine of "The Legend of the Pane."

James Madison was also sent by the Government to investigate the Indians and fell in love with Kitty Floyd while visiting Mastic House. She incurred her father's undying anger by jilting the future president of the United

States. Nothing would have pleased William Floyd better than to see an alliance with a son of one of Virginia's leading families, backed by property, education and social position and a steadiness of character lacking in so many men of the day. Kitty, however, proved a chip of the old block. She didn't love Madison and she flatly refused to marry him. The breach between father and daughter was not healed for many years and on his death he only left her one hundred dollars in his will.

Kitty Floyd later married Dr. Samuel Clarkson of Philadelphia.

General William Floyd, who could have been the father of "two first ladies of the land" had his daughters not inherited his own high-spirited independence, was the first to discard and burn all his "fancy English frills" and to give his daughters an allowance.

On May 25, 1934, the New York Society, Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, unveiled a bronze tablet on the white weatherboard walls of Mastic House, with the inscription:

Birthplace of

WILLIAM FLOYD

Signer of the Declaration of Independence

Remote as the Revolution, Mastic House stands today, scarcely unchanged, a mellow aristocrat, sentinelled by trees, box-hedges ten feet high, and shrubbery which have been its friendly comrades for over two centuries, a tribute to the planning, perseverance and vision of an Empire Builder.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is of interest that two D. A. R. Chapters have been named, one for the daughter of Gen. Floyd—Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter of Litchfield, Conn., and the other for Gen. Floyd's sister, Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter of Freeport, New York.

D.A.R. Tours for Tourists

The Palmetto State

FRANCES H. MAULDIN

State Regent



SOUTH CAROLINA is so rich in history, and its highways so excellent, that it is difficult to choose the one of deepest interest to the traveler. Lying as it does in the direct path to Florida and other Southern resorts, it makes a charming stopping place for many who frequent its roads. Friends who come to us through Washington, D. C., and who care to leave from Memorial Continental Hall, should go south over 14th Street, route No. 31, to the Virginia line over the Potomac bridge, then slip into highway No. 1, known throughout the South as the "Jefferson Davis Highway," and follow it until the Palmetto State is reached. This highway enters the state near the center of its northern boundary, and runs directly across it to the Savannah River. Within the state line, it soon crosses the Great Pee Dee River, and we enter Cheraw, one of our oldest towns. The road passes a lovely old cemetery, its moss-covered oaks keeping watch over the distinguished dead who sleep within—soldiers from every war—and Moses Rogers, captain of the *Savannah*, the first steamer to cross the Atlantic. In the yard, St. David's Church stands, built before the Revolution.

Fifty-eight miles farther on, Camden is reached, one of the most noted of the winter resorts and the second town in South Carolina to be incorporated. In 1774, the grand jury of the county (now Kershaw) presented a declaration of independence antedating that of Mecklenburg or Philadelphia. Fourteen engagements took place in the immediate vicinity during the Revolution, notable among these being the Battle of Camden. The cornerstone of the De Kalb Monument, which is passed on the principal street, was laid by Lafayette in 1825. The old Court-house is the property of Hobkirk Hill Chapter.

Cross the Wateree River and drive thirty miles and Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, is reached. The State House in its lovely setting is rich in beauty, as well as history. Among the many tablets on its walls is one to the South Carolina signers of the Declaration, placed by the South Carolina D. A. R., and to Emily Geiger, a Revolutionary heroine. The grounds are filled with beautiful memorials of all phases of the state's history, among them the handsome monument erected by the South Carolina D. A. R. to the three partisan generals of the Revolution, Marion, Sumter and Pickens.

Unique in the annals of history is the fact that there is a grave on the State House grounds. It is that of Swanson Lunsdorf, a captain of the Revolution who died with yellow fever and was buried in his own garden, later to become the grounds of the State Capitol.

Continuing on Route 1, you cross the Congaree River. The highway leads through the Ridge District, fertile in vegetation and noted for its trucking industry. At Batesburg, continue on No. 1, and soon Aiken, queen of winter resorts, is reached. Just out of Aiken, the Esther Marion Chapter has marked the site of many Revolutionary skirmishes at an old sweep, or pole well, itself an antique worthy to be preserved.

Straight ahead on No. 1, and you are soon at the Jefferson Davis Memorial Bridge over the Savannah, which ushers one into Georgia.

Back at Batesburg, before referred to, where No. 39 and No. 1 join, make a little journey into a most interesting section. At Ridge Spring, a beautiful boulder erected by Michael Watson Chapter, D. A. R., tells of that Revolutionary hero, and a few miles farther on, Emily Geiger Chapter

has marked the spot where George Washington lingered for rest and refreshment. Shortly, one is in Edgefield. A beautiful marker on the "Square" has recently been erected by the Ninety-Six Chapter in honor of the nine governors and six lieutenant governors which Edgefield County has produced, a record unequaled by any other county in the United States. Take route No. 25, known as the Dixie Highway, going northwest out of Edgefield, and just before reaching the town of Ninety-Six turn to the right and the remains of the Star Fort are to be seen. This was built by the British as a stronghold against the Indians, in the then "back country," and was the scene of the first conflict in the South during the Revolution. Star Fort Chapter has marked the spot. All D. A. R. chapters within the confines of this old Ninety-Six District are endeavoring to have the fort and ground surrounding it converted into a national military park.

Take route 76 out of Columbia for Sumter, the county and town named for Gen. Thomas Sumter, famous Revolutionary soldier. Near Statesburg, which one passes before reaching Sumter, is the tomb of this patriot. Route 521 leads out of Sumter to Manning and thence to Kingstree, so named for the tall pines growing there and marked by the first settlers, in 1732, to be reserved for the masts and spars for the King's navy. An alternate route to Charleston via Georgetown will be described later in this article.

Picking up Route 17 at Kingstree, one travels on over the five-mile causeway across the Santee River, through Santee Swamp, associated with many of Gen. Francis Marion's famous raids. Just across the causeway is a well-marked road to the tomb of this renowned Revolutionary general at his old home, Belle Isle. The stone was placed by the State and the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution erected the iron fence around it and the brick posts to the approach.

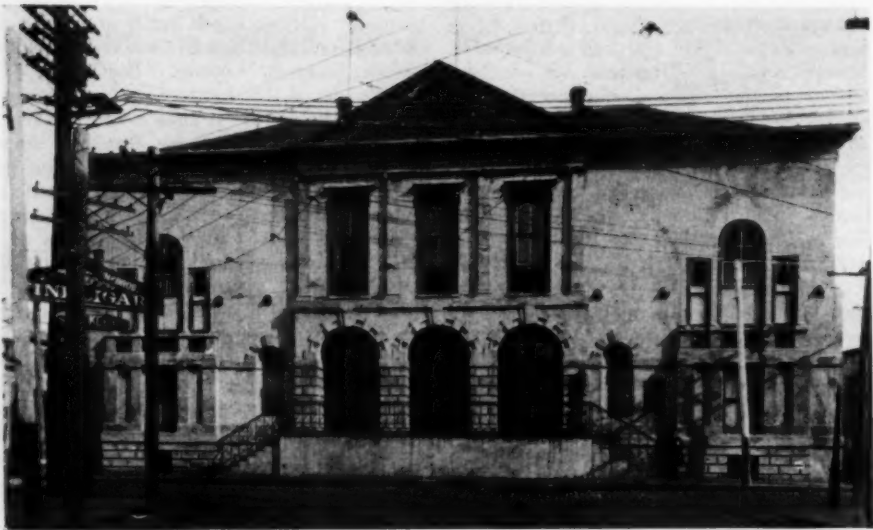
Now back to Route 17 and after a short ride there is seen a sign stating that the Santee Canal Co. was chartered 1786 and opened to traffic 1800, connecting the Santee to the Cooper River. Just here is an abrupt left turn to Route 170 that leads to section and many battles of moment oc-

curred. Fishing Creek battle ground is of interest on this Route 21, marked by Mary Adair Chapter, Chester. Blackstock reminds one of that battle. Passing through Chester, Rock Hill is soon reached. Winthrop College, the South Carolina state college for women, is located here and is well worth seeing and deserves more than passing mention. Crossing the Catawba River one finds a marker erected by the State Historical Commission at the site of Old Fort. Into the town of Fort Mill, noted for its memorials to heroes of many phases of history, and soon one reaches the North Carolina line. Just over the line turn and come back into the state on Route 521. We are soon in the Old Waxhaw settlement, one of the earliest made in the state and from which many notable Carolinians came—the Calhouns, Pickens, Andrew Jackson, and others. Take route No. 1 here and we are again in Columbia, the State capital.

To those desiring to come to South Carolina from a different section, the north-



COWPEN'S MONUMENT



OLD EXCHANGE BUILDING AT CHARLESTON

westerly highway across the Piedmont section affords scenic beauty, with much history, and an opportunity to see the textile industry at its height of activity. Highway 29, known as "Main Street from North to South," leads out from Charlotte, N. C., and enters the state a little south of the town of Grover. To the right the towering peaks of the Blue Ridge may be seen in all their grandeur for the entire distance. Outstanding is famous Kings Mountain, where was fought one of the most notable battles of the Revolution.

Back on the highway No. 29, Gaffney is reached, and here another detour is made (take route No. 11 to the right at the Post Office) to visit Cowpens battle field, where in 1781, under the auspices and through the efforts of Daniel Morgan Chapter, of Gaffney, the United States Government erected a handsome monument at a cost of \$50,000 to commemorate the success of the American arms under Daniel Morgan against the British under Tarleton. The entire section was the scene of continual conflict throughout the Revolution, and whichever route is taken one is constantly on battle-scarred ground. Continue on No. 29 till Chesnee is reached, then on No. 221 to Spartanburg. Here a monument to Daniel Morgan, hero

of Cowpens, is to be seen. South from Spartanburg on National highway No. 176, Cedar Springs is seen, another battlefield of the Revolution. The State Institution for the Deaf and Blind now occupies the site. Back through the beautiful city of Spartanburg and thirty miles west, Greenville, "the textile center of the South," is reached. Leaving Greenville take route No. 13 which will carry you to the Georgia line.

The next county, Pickens, is named in honor of General Andrew Pickens. Passing through other thriving towns, Clemson College is reached, the agricultural college of South Carolina. On entering its grounds, turn to left, take No. 34 for a few miles to the Old Stone Church where many notables lie buried, General Pickens among them. A little further on, on his plantation, sleeps Col. Robert Anderson, Pickens' right arm throughout the Revolution. This latter cemetery has recently been enclosed and marked by the D. A. R. chapters of the "Old Pendleton District." Return to the Clemson campus and visit Fort Hill, the home of John C. Calhoun. His heirs bequeathed it to the State of South Carolina.

On the campus again resume Route 13, crossing the Seneca River, and pass through the towns of Seneca and Westminster until

Madison is reached, and here visit the grave of Col. Benjamin Cleveland, one of the commanders at King's Mountain. The cemetery in which he is buried has recently been given to the South Carolina D. A. R. and is in process of being enclosed and marked by them. Only a mile or so further and the Georgia line is reached and one may continue directly into Atlanta.

But let us retrace our steps a few miles and make a little journey filled with vital interest to every D. A. R. At Seneca, going south, or at Westminster going north, detour to Walhalla, only nine miles distant from either (take Route 24 at Seneca and 183 at Westminster). From Walhalla continue on No. 183 for five miles, turn left on a paved road, and ten miles further travel puts you on the campus of your own D. A. R. School, Tamassee.

Georgia's Historic Roads

HENRIETTA PRENTISS CAPTON

State Chairman, Historic Spots Committee

SO YOU are coming to Georgia—what delightful realizations of an anticipated trip awaits you, and should you travel by Route 17 of the Coastal Highway, called in part "George Washington Highway," you will pass near Mulberry Grove, the plantation home of General Nathanael Greene, an estate given him by the grateful State of Georgia after the Revolution, where Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, and where in 1791 General Washington visited Mistress Greene, a woman of rare charm. About three and a half miles from Savannah along this route one passes the famous Hermitage, ruins of the once beautiful home of the McAlpin family. By this route you enter the city at the bluff above the river, from which spot the first gun of the Revolution was fired, as far as Georgia is concerned. Or should you travel by one of our fine coastwise vessels, passing by Tybee Island, off which the first naval engagement of the Revolution was fought, you will land on Yamacraw Bluff, where, in 1733, General Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony, landed with his brave little band of 125 persons and established the youngest of the thirteen original states. This bluff was



ENTRANCE TO "THE HERMITAGE"

voted, and so marked by the Georgia D. A. R., the second most important spot in Georgia, historically. It is from this point that we shall start an historic pilgrimage through the Forest City, the cradle of the colony.

I do not know how long you expect to spend in Savannah, nor what of beauty or historic interest will most intrigue you, but I do know that you are bound to feel, as all of our guests do, the esthetic qualities of Savannah, her majestic trees, her lovely homes and gardens, her distinctive landscape features, her parks, or squares, as we call her open spaces. To all of these things your reactions will be quite different to any you might experience in seeing other cities.

And now let's leave Yamacraw Bluff, moving south. On Bull Street, you will pass the Custom House, marked as the spot on which John Wesley first preached in America. Then on to Johnson Square, where General Nathanael Greene and his son, George Washington Greene, lie beneath the monument, the corner stone of

which was laid by LaFayette in 1825. On Johnson Square, to the east, stands classical Christ Church, where Washington worshipped, and where John Wesley and George Whitfield both were preachers. It was in Savannah that Wesley founded the first Sunday school in America, and Whitfield the first orphanage.

Still moving south, we reach Wright Square, where Tomichichi, the Yamacraw chief, a friend of Oglethorpe, is buried beneath a boulder. In the center of this square is the monument to William Washington Gordon, a pioneer in railroading in Georgia. General Gordon was the father of the late Mrs. Juliette Gordon Low, founder of the Girls Scouts movement in America. A little further south we reach the Independent Presbyterian Church, chartered by George II in 1755. The present structure, designed by Gibbs and built in 1819, after St. Martin's in the Field in London. Woodrow Wilson and Helen Axon were married in the manse in 1885.

In the next square, Chippawa, stands Daniel Chester French's Oglethorpe monument, and in the next of our little beauty spots, Madison Square, has been placed the Sergeant Jasper Monument. Jasper fell at the siege of Savannah in 1779. On the west of this square is the Charles Greene Mansion, used by Sherman as his headquarters, in 1865, on his famous "march to the sea."

We continue our southerly route on Bull Street, and next reach Monterey Square, where the deeds of Casimir Pulaski, Polish Revolutionary hero, who also fell in the battle of Savannah, are perpetuated in marble.

You cannot leave Savannah without a visit to the Telfair Mansion, built by Jay, in the early nineteenth century, now an Academy of Art and Sciences, nor the home where LaFayette was a guest of the city, in 1825, which is the most "beautiful of all of our old mansions." This is the Thomas House, also built by Jay. This house is a veritable bit of frozen harmony, as Ruskin might say.

In Lincoln Cemetery, amongst the illustrious dead, lie the remains of Malbone, one of America's greatest miniature painters. The tomb of the Bullochs, ancestors of the Roosevelts, and General Elbert's

tomb, and hosts of others equally as illustrious, is also worth a visit.

Nor could you leave without seeing the lovely plantation home of the Noble Jones' called "Wormsloe Gardens," deeded by the trustees in 1733. Amongst the interesting things are the tabbie ruins of Fort Wymerley still standing, and a library containing manuscripts and the original Constitution of the Confederacy. The gardens of this estate are amongst the loveliest of the South. The present host is the seventh generation to inherit and inhabit this interesting grant. It is open to the public.

Also on the outskirts of the city is the Commodore Tattnall home site, known as Bonaventure. Here are a great number of moss-draped oaks and flowering trees, the beauty of which staggers the imagination. In this short sketch, we have only half told the story of what Savannah holds of interest to show one. You simply must come to Georgia.

Alabama

JANE WATTS TROY

State Historian

THE motorist will find it interesting to follow the trail of the Marquis de LaFayette when he visited Alabama in 1825. He entered the state from Georgia at Fort Mitchell and spent the first night at Fort Bainbridge, at Lewis's Tavern. The next night he spent at Lucas's Tavern, on what is now the Mount Meigs Road (U. S. highway No. 80), on the site of which has been placed a D. A. R. roadside marker. There is also a D. A. R. roadside marker where his route, the Mount Meigs Road, enters the city of Montgomery. A boulder, bearing a bronze tablet, has been erected by the D. A. R. in the Capitol grounds in Montgomery, near the spot where Governor Israel Pickens met LaFayette on April 3d. He spent the night in historic Montgomery, and was entertained at a ball, given in his honor by the leading citizens, at Freney's Tavern, a building long since gone, but still remembered by older citizens as the "LaFayette house." He left for Cahaba and Mobile by boat, stopping at Selma, where a D. A. R. bronze marker commemorates his



BOULDER PLACED BY LIGHT-HORSE HARRY LEE
CHAPTER



BOULDER AND BRONZE MARKER ON CAPITOL
GROUNDS

visit. Selma may be reached from Montgomery over U. S. Highway No. 80.

Cahaba was the first capital of Alabama and LaFayette was entertained there by the state officials and the Legislature, then in session.

The traveler may find many points of interest in Montgomery, which was the first capital of the Confederacy. Fort Toulouse, fifteen miles from Montgomery, is reached by the road to Wetumpka (Alabama Highway No. 9), and it has been voted the most historic spot in Alabama. It was built by the French in 1714, occupied by the British 1763-1784; then, after Andrew Jackson had conquered the Creek Indians, he moved his troops to the old fort and re-named it Fort Jackson. Peter Forney Chapter has placed a stone marker at the site of the fort and Francis Marion Chapter has erected a roadside marker on the highway directing the way to this historic spot.

At Huntsville, in north Alabama, can be seen the D. A. R. boulder marking the spot of the temporary seat of government in 1819 when Alabama became a state. Below Huntsville one may leave the highway at Guntersville and go a short distance by county road to Grant, where the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School for mountain children has been made possible by the remarkable efforts of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

The D. A. R. have placed markers along the "Jackson Trace" (U. S. Highway No. 241), the route of Andrew Jackson and his troops to Horse-Shoe Bend during the Creek War.

After the treaty of peace was signed with the Creek Indians and they had been moved to lands out West, Auburn, a seat of learning, which is not far from Horse-Shoe Bend, was settled 1836 by Judge J. J. Harris and has been marked with a boulder of Alabama marble by Light-Horse Harry Lee Chapter.

A visit to Mobile, the oldest city in the state, still bearing relics of the original French settlers, will amply repay the tourist. During March the famous Azalea Trail is a mass of blossoms and a thing of beauty. Mobile may be reached from Montgomery on U. S. Highway No. 31.

Louisiana

LAURA LOGAN CARTER BAUGHMAN

State Regent

THE winter season of the year, when other regions of the country are thinking more of staying close to home firesides, is an ideal season for an historic tour of Louisiana, in delightful winter climate and



CABILDO AT JACKSON SQUARE

over paved roads second to none. The visitor, thinking of Louisiana, immediately thinks of New Orleans, and most of the motoring visitors come first to "America's most interesting city," either from east or west over the old Spanish Trail, U. S. Route 90, or over the northern routes through Mississippi. New Orleans, then, is a good starting point for a D. A. R. tour of Colonial Louisiana.

Perhaps the visitor is a guest of that noted and historic hostelry, the St. Charles, and, if so, directly across from the corner of this hotel, at the corner of St. Charles Avenue and Common Street, will be noticed a granite post bearing this significant inscription:

THE END OF THE JEFFERSON HIGHWAY

Erected by the New Orleans Chapters, D. A. R., 1917. Winnipeg to New Orleans.

This marks the southern terminus of this great "Palms to Pines" highway, U. S. No. 71, La. No. 1, the first cross-state highway in Louisiana to be gravelled and the first to be paved, a highway that traverses from north to south the vast expanse of the Louisiana Purchase, that inland empire that more than doubled the area of the original

thirteen colonies, and the acquisition of which started our country upon its national expansion. This marker fittingly stands amid surroundings of the typically American section of New Orleans, among towering skyscrapers of the American side of Canal Street.

Crossing Canal, the nation's widest and one of its most beautiful streets, one enters the old-world "vieux carre" section of the city. Passing down Chartres Street, one soon reaches Jackson Square, the Place d'Armes of the city of the French régime, and the center of the social and governmental life of Colonial New Orleans. Facing the Square and the river is the ancient Cabildo, or Spanish government building, where the governors held sway, the councils of state met, and the courts convened. It now houses the most interesting Louisiana State Museum, and one of the pillars of its arches bears the following worded tablet:

To the French Patriots of 1763 who, in Revolt Against the Transfer of the Province of Louisiana from France to Spain, First Voiced in America the Principle of Self Determination of Nations.

In Tribute to Their Tragic Fate and to the Principle Which They Invoked, This Tablet Is Dedicated by "Spirit of 76" and New Orleans

Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1930.

Around this square the city of New Orleans was founded in 1718, and this location witnessed the transfer of Louisiana from France to Spain and from Spain back to France and from the latter to the United States.

Days can of course be profitably and enjoyably spent in both the old and the new sections of New Orleans, but taking U. S. Route 61 northward from the city, passing en route the piers of the splendid new bridge which will soon span the Mississippi, one soon reaches, over the new "airline" highway, Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, ninety miles to the north. If one has more leisure, the "river route" along the winding levee of the river, passing numerous French villages and old plantation homes, may be followed.

Besides being one of the oldest settlements on the Mississippi, Baton Rouge also has the distinction of being the scene of the only battle of the Revolution fought on Louisiana soil, and this not by American but by Spanish soldiers. The picturesque old State Capitol building, on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi, bears a D. A. R. tablet giving the story of the conflict, and opposite the Capitol, on the neutral ground of North Boulevard, is another D. A. R. tablet bearing the inscription:

Near This Spot Was Fought the Battle of Baton Rouge, September 23, 1779, When Don Bernardo de Galvez, with Soldiers and Native Allies Captured and Drove Out the British.

Galvez was the Spanish Governor of Louisiana at the time and Baton Rouge was then held as a British garrison. A D. A. R. chapter in Louisiana bears his name.

Crossing the Mississippi by ferry at Baton Rouge, one follows U. S. Route 71 northward diagonally through Louisiana, up the valley of Red River, 178 miles, to Natchitoches, "the oldest town in the Louisiana Purchase," on the banks of beautiful Cane River. Here the D. A. R. have recorded interesting history in two tablets recently placed, in 1934. The one on the walls of the building at the corner of Front and Church Streets reads as follows:



SAINT DENIS TOMB

Beneath This Building, Former Site of the Church of Saint Francis, the First Catholic Church in Natchitoches, Lie the Remains of

THE CHEVALIER LOUIS JUCHEREAU DE SAINT DENIS

Born at Quebec on September 17, 1675, Died at Natchitoches on June 11, 1744. A Gallant Soldier of France, Explorer of Louisiana, Peacemaker and Trader with the Indians. Founder of Natchitoches in 1714, Commandant of the Poste de Natchitoches 1720 to 1744.

And beside New Second Street, connecting with Louisiana Highway No. 1, the Jefferson Highway, and en route also to the Louisiana State Normal College, at the entrance to the American Cemetery, the interesting story of one of Louisiana's most historic places has also been perpetuated in bronze by the D. A. R. as follows:

PORT SAINT JEAN BAPTISTE

On This Hill Stood Fort Saint Jean Baptiste, Westernmost Outpost of the French Colonial Empire in the West, Erected by Saint Denis Under Iberville's Orders in 1720, Seat of the Garrisons of the Post of Natchitoches, the Oldest Town in the Louisiana Purchase, and of the French and Spanish Governors Until the Cession of 1803, After Which It Was Continuously Occupied for Many Years by American Troops.

Proceeding on past the beautiful campus of the Normal College and over Louisiana Route No. 1, which follows also the route of the Old San Antonio Trail, one passes at Robeline, sixteen miles distant, another equally historic place, the site of the Presidio of Nuestra Senora Del Pilar de Los Adais, for fifty years (1721 to 1771) the capital of the Spanish province of Texas, now an historic park and appropriately marked by the Daughters of the American Colonists.

From Robeline, following Louisiana Route No. 6, which here proceeds over the route of the Old San Antonio Trail, one reaches at eight miles distance the site of the noted American frontier garrison post of Fort Jesup, where an historical park surrounds one restored original log garrison building. The story of the Fort is told in a tablet erected by the D. A. R. beside the San Antonio Trail:

FORT JESUP

Established in May, 1822, and Abandoned as a Military Post in February, 1846, When, After the Annexation of Texas, It was No Longer a Frontier Post. Named for Brigadier General Thomas Sidney Jesup, It Was One of Our Most Important Frontier Garrisons. Under Major General Edmund P. Gaines It Was for a Time the Headquarters of All Troops West of the Mississippi and Was the Concentration Point for Many of Our Troops for Service in the Mexican War. The Site Consisted of This Square Mile of Land Surrounding Extensive Stone and Wooded Barracks of Which Only These Nearby Ruins Remain.

This tour carried one from south, through central and into north Louisiana, through two of its greatest valleys and illustrates the vast wealth of its Colonial history, and gives a cross-section of its varied scenery. Its entrancing history the D. A. R. is constantly preserving.

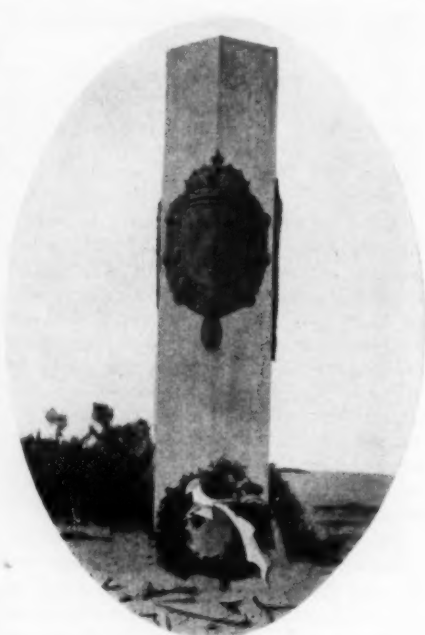
By the courtesy of Hon. J. Fair Hardin, Louisiana D. A. R. Associate member.

Florida

MRS. W. M. IVES

Historian

FLORIDA has much of historic interest, as well as her famous sunshine and citrus fruits, to lure you onto her splendid highways. No American citizen can travel her roads, reading her markers designating patriotic shrines, stopping to view old forts, Indian mounds, monuments, etc., without receiving a stimulation of national spirit. From the hour you reach Jacksonville, at the mouth of the beautiful St. Johns, near the spot Ribault landed claiming an empire, until you arrive at the famous "Keys," rich in pirate lore and buried treasure, you will understand why Florida was for over 300 years a battle ground of nations. Five



THE RIBAUT MONUMENT

flags have waved over her in proud possession.

On May 1, 1924, Florida D. A. R. unveiled beautiful Ribault monument in commemoration of the landing of Jean Ribault and his French Huguenots here in 1562. This is on a beautiful bluff overlooking the St. Johns River and is a replica of the original column placed by Captain Ribault. The subsequent colonization by De Landouiere antedates Jamestown settlement by 43 years. At St. Johns bluff was born the first white child within territory now embraced by United States and here was raised the first Protestant prayer. The artist member of this colony, Le Moyne, drew the first pictures of the native Indian. Here also was the first combat between France and Spain for possession in North America. In the walls of the ill-fated Ft. Caroline occurred the massacre of the entire French colony by the Spanish under the ruthless Pedro Menendez, founder of St. Augustine.

Turn back from this shrine to dauntless heroism into your highway down the East



D. A. R. DORMITORY AT MT. VERDE SCHOOL

Coast, and see at St. Augustine, Daytona Beach and New Smyrna and other places, splendidly preserved forts and old Missions built by early Spanish conquerors. As you note these impregnable fortresses with their dungeons and chapels, preserved almost intact, you can easily understand how Spain subdued the primitive Indian and withstood European interference as well.

D. A. R. Chapters have marked near New Smyrna, the famous old "Mission of Atocimi," and at Fort Pierce, Fort Lauderdale, Miami, the Daughters of local chapters have placed markers, or restored in the original, famous old forts. The Tamiami Trail, a beautiful highway through the Everglades, gives you a sight of many semi-tropical trees and rare air-plants and birds, as well as seeing the native Seminole Indian.

Should you feel that your preference is a tour through the lovely hill section of Central Florida, you will find the D. A. R. Mt. Verde school, near Orlando, a source of pride to every Daughter's heart. Twenty years ago Mt. Verde school opened in two rooms. The purpose was the training of head and hand for boys and girls of limited means. Today beautiful buildings adorn its spacious campus and citrus groves. D. A. R. Hall, a three-story building, was dedicated by our President General, Mrs. Magna, in 1933. This is an accredited

school and not only is proficiency in classroom work required, but practical training is given in domestic arts, on the farm and groves, and in the dairy and apiary.

Enroute from Jacksonville, through Lake City, Gainesville, Ocala, Orlando, you pass historic points of interest marked by D. A. R. of above mentioned cities. Old Fort Newman, Painted Prairie, Fort King near the world famous Silver Spring, as rich in Indian lore as in natural beauty, Fort Galatin and others.

Through Lake Wales, known as "Iron Mountain" by the Indians, to one of the most beautiful shrines in America, the incomparable "Bok's Singing Tower," your tour is not complete without a visit to the numerous points of historic interest near Tampa, the former stronghold of Buccaneer Gasparilla, and Ft. Myers.

Northern and Western Florida from Jacksonville through Lake City, Tallahassee, the capital city, to Pensacola is equally rich in patriotic association as elsewhere in the state. Site of Tallahassee was purchased from Tallahassee Indians. Old Spanish Trail is beautifully marked by D. A. R. here as is the site of old Fort St. Louis Mission.

Pensacola is rich in association of British occupation of Florida, and here also is located grave of Dorothy Walton, wife of a Signer of Declaration of Independence, marked by D. A. R.



D. A. R. Armistice Day Services

AN impressive ceremony took place in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C. on Armistice Day, November 11, 1934, when Miss Helen Harman, Vice President General, representing the President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, placed a wreath on the tomb of the "Unknown Soldier." D. A. R. ribbon was used on the wreath and a card upon which was written the following, "Placed in reverent memory of America's Unknown Soldier by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

During the ceremony a guard of soldiers stood at attention. Immediately following the placing of the wreath of the National Society, Mrs. George Madden Grimes, State Regent of the District of Columbia, placed a wreath at the tomb. The color-bearers were Mrs. Lee R. Pennington and Miss Ruth Ann Parker, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee of the District of Columbia.

Taps, which echoed throughout the cemetery, concluded the ceremony.

On Navy Day, a wreath was placed on the statue of John Paul Jones, located in Potomac Park, by Miss Harman, representing the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Capital Comments"

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

DECEMBER was a month of intensive exploration and preparation in Washington—a period of calm designed to precede a storm of action. Action is to ensue with the convening of the newly elected Seventy-fourth Congress on January 3. For the purpose of laying before it a comprehensive legislative program President Roosevelt has been in uninterrupted conference with Administrative aides, Congressional leaders and business spokesmen. Primarily, but not exclusively, the program will deal with further measures for promoting recovery, including revision of several of the leading "alphabetical agencies," like N.R.A. and A.A.A.

Of immediate and paramount importance, in the President's estimation, is the problem of relief for the nation's vast army of unemployed. How grave that problem is may be judged by the fact that estimates as to the number of persons who will require relief during the winter place the total at anywhere from 18,000,000 to 23,000,000, or about a sixth of the population. How best to grapple with that tremendous situation is now giving the masters of the New Deal their chief concern. Opinions differ as to whether aid should continue to be extended in direct cash relief, or "doles," or whether it should henceforward take the form exclusively of "job relief"—that is, through the provision of work and distribution of wages. To enable "job relief" on a wide scale, there have been suggestions of a new public works program that may finally involve as much as \$8,000,000,000 or \$9,000,000,000. One of the foremost phases of it would be a housing project designed to construct for the underprivileged classes decent low-cost homes, for rent or purchase, on terms not now available to persons of meager income. There is a direct conflict of opinion, in which the principal figures are Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who is also public works administrator, and Federal Housing Administrator James A. Moffett, as to whether the housing program should be carried out by

the government or by private enterprise. Pending President Roosevelt's recommendations in his impending message to Congress housing plans remain indefinite. The prospect is that the government will decide to build lower-cost homes and leave to private capital the construction of accommodations of the more expensive type. In addition to home building, the public works program contemplates large expenditure for slum clearance in overcrowded city districts, removal of railroad grade crossings and establishment of subsistence homestead areas in farming regions.

The underlying purpose of the government's program is not only to provide work and wages for needy unemployed, but to prime the pump of activity in the innumerable trades and industries that depend upon construction for existence and prosperity. There are many minds on the various phases of the relief and building problems, but as the year closed it became certain that differences would be reconciled and conclusions reached of a nature bound to give the whole recovery movement substantial impetus. President Roosevelt insists that care of the jobless destitute is the country's first and foremost obligation and that the government's energies shall be concentrated upon meeting it.

To what extent government, in promoting recovery, shall invade the province of private business is one of the issues engaging serious thought. The nation's two great commercial bodies—the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers—have pledged President Roosevelt the fullest co-operation of finance, commerce and industry in recovery efforts, but the business world is disturbed by increasing Federal encroachments, especially in the field of credit and capital, under conditions with which private capital cannot possibly compete. A case in point is Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion that the Tennessee Valley Authority hydro-electric project is a "yardstick" that some day may be applied to every

region in the Union. That is a threat which fills the public utilities with alarm, because it seems to spell their eventual doom. The Edison Electric Institute, representing 80 per cent of all the power generated in the United States, has retained eminent legal counsel in the persons of former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and former Solicitor General James M. Beck, to explore the legality of the government's power plans. Messrs. Baker and Beck declare in a preliminary opinion that the T.V.A. scheme is "palpably unconstitutional." The utilities seem disposed to carry the war for self-preservation to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

Business, too, is anxious about the government's spending policy, fearing that the mounting costs of emergency measures for relief and recovery mean burdensome new taxation and permanent derangement of the Federal financial system. That the country retains its faith in the Nation's credit was manifested in December by the fact that a new Treasury issue of \$900,000,000 in low-interest bonds and notes was oversubscribed six times.

Few more important announcements have come from the White House in recent times than President Roosevelt's decision to seek immediate legislation by Congress for the purpose of "taking the profit out of war." On December 12 the President assembled in the executive offices a selected group of advisers consisting of cabinet officers, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the Army, Gen. Hugh L. Johnson and Bernard M. Baruch, to assist him in formulating proposals for making war "unprofitable." He is very definitely of opinion that the time has come for such action. It will be based on the lessons we learned during the World War in the field of finance, economics and personnel. Quite particularly the President and his aides will be guided by the revelations made before the Senate committee on munitions, presided over by Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota. In addition to mapping out ways and means for depriving war of its profit aspect, President Roosevelt would abolish what he describes as "the unequal mobilization of human beings" in case of war, out of which the demand for the veterans' bonus arose. He does not think it right, for example

that men who stay at home and work in munition factories should receive \$8.00 or \$10.00 a day, while men in the trenches get only \$1.00 a day. The President believes that our World War experiences will be of the utmost service in helping the United States to arrive at an intelligent solution of the problem of "deprofitizing" war. The moment is ripe to come to grips with it now, he says, because there are no war clouds on the horizon and there can be no suspicion that the proposed measures are measures of preparedness.

To those many persons who contend that the profit motive in the manufacture of munitions constitutes an incentive to war, President Roosevelt's plans will come as one of the most heartening developments which the "peace movement" has experienced in many a day. When these comments were prepared, nothing more was available than the bare announcement of Mr. Roosevelt's project. The country is certain to watch the unfolding of the idea with abiding interest. It may well be that the United States has given the signal for international action to "take the profit out of war" and advance mankind a long step forward toward the coveted goal of a warless civilization. "Deprofitized war" may turn out to be more practical progress in that direction than disarmament.

Washington riveted the country's attention in mid-December when President Roosevelt opened in Constitution Hall the national crime conference called by Attorney General Cummings. Before the most notable gathering of criminologists, legal experts, enforcement officers and sociologists ever assembled in the United States, the President summoned all elements of the nation to co-operate in solution of the crime problem. Mr. Roosevelt advocated its more "scientific study" and "a constantly improving administrative structure, especially swifter justice." But he emphasized over and over again the primary necessity of an aroused public consciousness respecting the social peril which crime in America has come to constitute. The President branded the suppression of banditry, kidnapping, racketeering, the narcotics traffic and lynchings as problems of no less importance than economic recovery. To that end Mr. Roosevelt appealed for more com-

plete coordination between local agencies and state and national governments in curbing crime and criminals. The President had warm words of praise for the work done during the past year by the Department of Justice and its bureau of investigation in the apprehension of "public enemies" of the Dillinger type under the able direction of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau. Mr. Hoover's appeal to the conference for more generous provision for the families of Department of Justice men who fall in action against "public enemies" met with hearty response.

Daughters of the American Revolution, as ardent apostles of national defense, have special interest in the decision handed down by the Supreme Court on December 3, unanimously sustaining the right of the University of California and other land-grant colleges to require military training as a part of their curricula and to deny admission to students refusing to take it. The court upheld the action of the University of California regents in suspending two students, both the sons of clergymen, who had refused, because of religious and conscientious objections, to submit to military training. The court's opinion, read by Justice Butler, said: "Government owes a duty to the people to preserve itself in adequate strength to maintain peace and order and to assure the just enforcement of law. And every citizen owes the reciprocal duty, according to his capacity, to support and defend government against all enemies."

In a special memorandum concurring in the court's decision, Justice Cardozo made the point that the conscientious objector, if his liberties were extended to the length suggested in the California case, "might refuse to contribute taxes in furtherance of war, whether for attack or defense, or in furtherance of any other end condemned by his conscience as irreligious or immoral." Justices Brandeis and Stone joined Justice Cardozo in the expression of these sentiments.

The Supreme Court's decision is a classic and gratifying victory for those patriotic groups throughout the United States, which have persistently advocated military training in schools and colleges as a legitimate and normal feature of the national defense

system. For years there has been a sleepless crusade on the part of anti-preparedness interests to abolish military training in educational institutions.

Women throughout the country are keenly interested in the appointment of Miss Josephine Roche, of Colorado, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. A Vassar graduate, experienced social worker and businesswoman of proved capacity, Miss Roche, who is still well on the sunny side of 50, will have charge of the United States Public Health Service. Secretary Morgenthau says that her real job is to "humanize the Treasury." Miss Roche has successfully conducted coal mining properties in Colorado inherited from her late father and which she turned from a losing into a prosperous business. Last fall she aspired unsuccessfully to be the Democratic nominee for governor of Colorado. Her addition to the Roosevelt administration is another manifestation of the New Deal's recognition of women in the field of politics and government.

Politically, interest in Washington, apart from the impending assembling of Congress—with prospective election of Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, as Speaker of the House—continues to revolve mainly around the family row within the disgruntled and demoralized Republican party. Controversy ranges around the effort of "liberals" and "progressives" headed by Senator Borah, of Idaho, to dislodge Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, from the Republican national chairmanship and displace other "Old Guard" conservative leaders who have long been in control of the party machinery. Mr. Fletcher declines to relinquish the chairmanship until formally asked to do so under regular committee procedure and challenges Senator Borah and his supporters to bring this about, if they can. To what extent the so-called "Young Republican" element within the G. O. P. will be able to seize power, in the name of a "liberalized" party, remains to be seen. But there is a growing conviction in nearly all but the stalwart "stand pat" groups that young blood and new programs are called for if the Republicans hope to return to power in the nation.

The Illinois State Capitol

ALTA MAE SPEULDA

Historian, Springfield Chapter

THE present State Capitol of Illinois crowns a slight eminence in the very heart of Springfield, in the midst of a beautifully landscaped park, studded with bronze statues of illustrious Illinoisans.

The first Capitol still stands, built of native stone, an excellent example of Grecian architecture—resplendent with memories of Abraham Lincoln.

Under an act of the General Assembly, the new Capitol building was approved February 25, 1867. The designer and architect was John C. Cochrane of Chicago. The building was erected at a cost of \$4,500,000 and completed in 1885. A total of 750,000 cubic feet of cut stone, 20,000 brick, 1,207 tons of wrought iron and 1,836 tons of cast iron went into this gigantic structure.

The ground plan is in the form of a Latin cross and is a composite of architecture in which the utility and convenience of the modern combine with the strength and beauty characteristic of the ancient type of building. The circular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter, upon which the great dome rests, starts 25 feet below the grade line, based on solid rock. The walls supporting the dome are 17 feet in thickness from the foundation to the first story. The foundation walls are nine feet thick to the first story and are built of granular magnesium limestone, while the outer walls are of Niagara limestone. The building measures 379 feet from north to south, 268 feet from east to west, and 405 feet from the ground to the tip of the flagstaff. The building consists of a basement, first, second, and third stories, with gallery floors and rotunda. The roofs over the halls are mansard style, allowing two more floors. Five elevators service the building.

Approached by two short flights of steps, the main entrance is on the east through a magnificent portico, the base of which is

limestone in the form of arches which support 10 polished granite pillars with Corinthian capitals of stone, altogether 44 feet in height. The marble shaft is 37 feet. This row of columns supports the Corinthian gable, which is of stone.

The floors of the corridors and rotunda are mosaic work of different marble. The walls of the rotunda in the first and second stories and to the spring of the arches as well as the arches themselves are of solid stone, faced with Bedford blue limestone and Missouri red granite. The corridors are beautifully wainscoted with various marbles, with the upper panels decorated with mural paintings, illustrative of scenes and events closely connected with the early history of the State. The ceilings are heavily paneled and decorated in keeping with the artistic scheme.

The grand stairway, constructed of solid marble with columns, pilasters, arches, rails, balusters, wainscoting, and soffits connected with it, all of solid marble was considered quite superior in design, material, and finish at that time. The legislative halls are on the third floor—the Senate Chamber to the north and the House of Representatives to the south.

Statues of bronze and marble of noted Illinois statesmen and soldiers occupy convenient niches.

In the center of the rotunda stands a bronze female figure of heroic size representing "Illinois Welcoming the World."

At the foot of the walks leading to the main entrance stands the O'Connor figure of Abraham Lincoln. It is of bronze, 10½ feet high, standing on a granite base with a large granite background, on the reverse side of which is carved his farewell address to his neighbors.

Not without thy wondrous story
Can be writ the Nation's glory,
Illinois, Illinois.

Burnham Tavern, Ancient Hostelry at Machias

GRACE DONWORTH

Historian

THE old Burnham Tavern, a quaint gambrel-roofed house standing in Machias, Maine, is owned by the Hannah Weston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. It was built in 1770, and is the only building in Eastern Maine that has a Revolutionary record. In 1775 it was the meeting-place of the people where they discussed the events of the day; and in here the band of volunteers met and laid the plans that culminated in the capture of the British frigate, "Margaretta", the first naval battle of the Revolution. Cooper has appropriately termed it "the Lexington of the Seas." The United States government regarded the capture of sufficient importance to name a gun-boat "Machias," and later a battleship "O'Brien," this last in honor of the man foremost in this achievement. After the battle the tavern was turned into a hospital for wounded soldiers. Here Captain Moore of the "Margaretta" was brought, mortally wounded. He died in one of the upper rooms.

On a site commanding a view of the beautiful Machias River, only a few rods away, this house was erected 160 years ago. More than one summer home has been modeled

exactly like it—notably one at Roque Bluffs and another in Medfield, Massachusetts. The interior is spacious and pleasingly arranged. The front door, which is on the east where the house faces, leads into a small hall or entry. The unique feature of the house is the stairway within this space. It begins as a single flight of steps and midway to the second floor it divides into two narrow flights, leading to the north and to the south chambers respectively. From the entry below stairs open to the right and the left hand the two large front rooms. Beyond them both is the great sunny kitchen, occupying nearly all of the western end of the house. One end of the space, however, is set off for a small room, called the spinning-room; and at the other end is the pantry. This kitchen is a charming place and recalls the old days when kitchen, dining-room, and living-room were one and the life of the home radiated from it. One notes its roominess, its sunniness, its immense fireplace, with the old brick oven and the long shelf above for the candle-sticks, candle-lighters and all sorts of belongings of the different members of the household. There is an outside door on the south side, that

next the river. And it was to this south door, it is said, that the Indians of the Passamaquoddy tribe, having paddled up the river in the canoes, frequently came to buy rum.

On Saturday afternoons from June first to October first, the tavern is open to the public and a small admission fee is charged to visitors, which furnishes a fund for running expenses.



REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MRS. STANLEY FORMAN REED, *Registrar General*

A List of Ancestors Whose Records of Service During the Revolution
Have Recently Been Established, Showing State
from Which Soldier Served

A

ADAMS, Elijah..... Mass.
ADAMS, James..... Mass.
ALDERSON, Thomas..... Va.
ALLABOUGH, Michael..... Pa.
ALLEN, Samuel..... N. J.
AMEND, Mathias..... Pa.
AMES, John..... N. Y.
AMOS, William..... Md.
AMY, Micah..... Vt.
ANDERSON, Elijah..... Ga.
ANDERSON, Jacob..... Mass.
ANDERSON, John..... N. H.
ANDERSON, William, Jr..... Pa.
ASHBRIDGE, David..... Va.
ATKINSON, Joseph..... Va.
AYERS, Phineas..... N. J.

B

BAILEY, Samuel..... N. J.
BALDWIN, Caleb..... N. J.
BALDWIN, Ezra..... N. J.
BALL, John..... Mass.
BALLARD, Thomas..... Va.
BANKS, Joseph..... Conn.
BARDEEN, Thomas, Jr..... Mass.
BARKER, James..... Va.
BARNES, Weavort..... Md.
BARR, George..... Pa.
BASSETT, Nathan, Sr..... Mass.
BEALL, Samuel, Sr..... Md.
BEARDSLEY, Josiah..... Conn.
BECKS, Christopher..... Va.
BELL, Dorothy (Crim)..... N. Y.
BELL, Frederic, Sr..... N. Y.
BELL, Frederic, Jr..... N. Y.
BELL, George Henry..... N. Y.
BELL, James..... Pa.
BEMIS, John..... Mass.
BENNET, Matthew..... S. C.
BILLINGS, John..... Conn.
BILLMAN, Conrad..... Pa.
BIRD, Aaron, Sr..... Mass.
BLACKBURN, John..... Va.
BLACKMAN, William..... N. C.
BLAIR, Charles..... Pa.
BLAIR, John..... Va.
BLAKE, John, Sr..... N. H.
BLANDEL, Henry..... N. Y.
BLAUVELT, Hendrick..... N. Y.
BOGGS, Robert..... Va.
BONNER, Charles..... Pa.
BONNET, Samuel..... Mass.
BOSE, Peter..... Pa.
BOWDY, James..... Va.
BRACK, Eleazer..... Ga.
BRADLEY, Thomas..... Va.
BRANCH, Henry..... Va.
BRAT, Thomas..... N. J.
BRIGGS, William..... Mass.
BRITAIN, Charity (Tucker)..... N. J.
BROACH, James..... N. C.
BROOKE, William..... Pa.
BROOKS, Zachariah..... Mass.
BROWN, James..... S. C.
BROWN, Lyndon..... N. J.

BRUCE, Abner..... Mass.
BRUSH, Daniel..... N. Y.
BUCK, Lemuel, Sr..... Vt.
BUELL, Ebenezer..... Conn.
BUFFUM, Jedediah..... N. H.
BULLOCK, Nathaniel..... Va.
BURCH, Edy..... Vt.
BURCH, Joseph..... Md.
BURTON, Henry, Sr..... Va.
BURTON, Robert..... Va.
BUSELL, Matthew..... Va.
BUTLER, Benjamin..... Pa.

C

CARPENTER, Cyril..... Vt.
CARR, Robert..... N. C.
CARSKADDER, James..... Pa.
CARSON, Benjamin..... Pa.
CARTER, Enoch..... N. Y.
CECIL, Samuel..... Va.
CHAMBERLAIN, Simon..... N. H.
CHASE, Benjamin..... Mass.
CHASE, Nathaniel..... N. H.
CHATHFIELD, Joel..... Conn.
CHOICE, Tully, Sr..... Va.
CHURCH, Moses..... Vt.
CLARK, William, Jr..... Conn.
CLEMMENTS, Benjamin, Jr..... Va.
COBB, Samuel, Jr..... Conn.
COFFEY, Reuben..... N. C.
COCKLEY, John..... Pa.
COLE, Edward, Jr..... Mass.
COLLINS, William..... S. C.
CONWAY, Catlett..... Va.
COTLE, Jabez..... Vt.
COWAN, Joseph..... Pa.
CRAWFORD, Patrick..... Va.
CRAWFORD, Samuel..... N. J.
CRIST, Jacob..... Md.
CROCKETT, William..... Va.
CROFT, George..... Pa.
CRONEY, John..... Mass.
CROOKLETON, Joseph..... Pa.
CROSTWALT, William..... Va.
CUBBERLY, James..... Va.
CURTIS, Hall..... Conn.
CURTIS, John..... Conn.

D

DAMON, Noah..... Mass.
DASHIELL, William Francis..... Md.
DAVIDSON, James..... Mass.
DAVIS, Daniel..... N. J.
DAVIS, Isom..... S. C.
DAVIS, John..... N. H.
DAVIS, Reuben..... N. H.
DAVIS, Surrey..... S. C.
DEAN, James Luddington..... Conn.
DE DAMAS D'ANTIGNY, Charles..... France
DETREX, Hans William..... France
DE LOACH, Hardy..... S. C.
DENHAM, Thomas, Jr..... N. J.
DETWEILER, John..... Pa.
DEWITT, Thomas..... Conn.
DOOGIE, Elijah..... N. H.

DOOLITTLE, John..... Conn.
DUESLER, Jacob..... N. Y.
DUNHAM, Samuel..... Mass.
DUNTON, Richard..... Va.
DURHAM, Mathew..... N. C.
DURTEA, Charles..... N. Y.
DUTTON, David..... Mass.

E

EATON, Elijah..... Mass.
ELDRIDGE, Amos..... Mass.
ELLIS, Timothy..... N. H.
EMMERSON, Arthur, Jr..... N. H.
EMERSON, Enoch..... Mass, Vt., & N. H.
ENGLISH, John..... Va.
EVANS, William..... Va.

F

FAIRBRANKS, Rufus..... Mass.
FAIRBRANKS, Seth..... Mass.
FALLIS, Isaac..... Pa.
FAMBROUCH, Thomas..... Va.
FAYEE, John..... Va.
FEEL, John..... N. J. & N. Y.
FERRIS, James..... Conn.
FICKES, Valentine, Sr..... Pa.
FLEET, John..... Va.
FLOOD, James, Sr..... Mass.
FLOYD, Zachariah..... Va.
FOCKEL, Gottlieb..... N. C.
FOLGER, Reuben..... Mass.
FOOTE, William..... Va.
FOSTER, Nathaniel..... Mass.
FOWLER, Abraham..... Conn.
FRANKS, Michael..... Pa.
FRAZER, William..... Pa.
FREY, Johann Valentine..... N. C.
FUDGE, Jacob..... S. C.
FUNK, Christian..... Pa.
FUTCH, Oneimus..... S. C.

G

GANTT, Thomas, Jr..... Md.
GARDINER, Richard..... R. I.
GARFIELD, Samuel..... Mass.
GARLOCK, Jacob..... N. Y.
GARRISON, Leonard..... Pa.
GARRISS, Henry..... N. C.
GASTINEAU, Job..... Va.
GATES, William..... Mass.
GAUGER, Johann Wilhelm..... Pa.
GAUGER, Nicholas..... Pa.
GAUMER, John Frederick..... Pa.
GHOLSON, Mary Sandidge..... Va.
GLASGOW, James..... N. C.
GLOVER, Jones..... N. C.
GOODE, Bennett..... Va.
GOODSELL, John, Jr..... Conn.
GOULET, John..... Md.
GOURLY, John..... Pa.
GRANT, Ephraim..... Mass.
GRAY, John..... Va.
GRAY, William..... S. C.
GREEN, William..... Mass.
GREENAWALT, Henry..... Pa.

GRIEGAR, George.....Pa.
GRIFFITH, John.....Pa.
GRIGG, Burwell.....Va.
GRIGG, Frederick.....Va.
GRIGG, Jesse.....Va.
GRIMES, John.....Va.
GRIMES, John.....N. Y.
GRISWOLD, Jabez.....Va.
GUM, Jacob.....Va.

H

HADLEY, Jeremiah.....N. C.
HALE, Israel.....Vi.
HALL, Samuel.....Pa.
HALLOCK, William.....N. Y.
HALSETY, Lemuel.....N. Y.
HAMILTON, Thomas.....N. C.
HANNA, Joseph.....Va.
HARDING, Henry.....Va.
HARDON, Edward.....Mass.
HARRIS, Benjamin.....Conn.
HARRISON, Theodore.....N. Y.
HARTER, Frederick.....Mass.
HASSETTINE, Ruth Ladd.....N. Y.
HAWKINS, Eleazer, Jr.....N. C.
HAWKINS, John.....N. C.
HAYNES, Joseph, Jr.....N. H.
HAYS, George.....Pa.
HAYS, William.....S. C.
HEAPE, Sarah.....Va.
HELM, Lynnaugh.....S. C.
HENDERSON, Nathaniel, Jr.....N. H.
HERSEY, Jonathan.....Pa.
HERV, Henderson.....Pa.
HETL, Jacob.....S. C.
HICKMAN, John.....Conn.
HICKOX, Samuel.....Md.
HICKS, Thomas.....N. C.
HINES, James.....Va.
HOGGATT, Anthony.....N. J.
HOLLAND, Edward.....Md.
HOPKINS, John.....Vi.
HOTTER, Albert.....S. C.
HOGGE, Joseph.....N. H.
HOTT, Jabez.....Mass.
HUBBARD, Eli.....Conn.
HULL, Daniel.....N. Y.
HUNTER, John.....N. H.
HUNTINGTON, John.....N. H.
HURT, James.....Va.

I

INGRAM, Samuel.....Va.
IRWIN, Edward.....Pa.

J

JACKSON, Isaac.....S. C.
JACKSON, Samuel.....Pa.
JACOBS, David.....Pa.
JENNINGS, Lyman.....Conn.
JENNINGS, Robert G.....Va.
JOHNSON, William.....S. C.
JONES, Adam Crain, Jr.....N. C.
JONES, Bridger.....N. J.
JONES, Henry.....Md.
JONES, Joseph.....Va.
JONES, Rowland.....Mass.
JORDAN, Israel.....Mass.
JOY, Samuel.....Mass.

K

KAMPTER, Abraham.....Pa.
KENNEY, Thomas.....Conn.
KENNEDY, James.....S. C.
KEY, Tandy.....Va.
KIDDER, Thomas.....N. H.
KIMBLEY, George.....Conn.
KLAUB, Philip.....Pa.
KNAPP, Lebbeus.....N. Y.
KNIGHT, Elisha.....Mass.
KNORR, George.....Pa.
KNOWLTON, Thomas.....N. H.
KNOWN, Martin, Jr.....Pa.
KUTZ, George.....Pa.

L

LADD, Daniel.....N. H.
LAKE, William.....Mass.
LAKE, William.....N. Y.
LANCASTER, Nathaniel.....Va.
LANHAM, Thomas.....Md.
LATHAN, James, Sr.....N. C.
LEAVITT, Joseph, Sr.....N. H.
LE BARON, Zebulon.....Mass.
LEE, Elliott.....S. C.
LEE, William.....N. H.
LEEK, Nathan.....N. J.
LEININGER, Jacob.....Pa.
LENG, Peter.....Pa.
LENT, Jacob.....N. Y.
LEONARD, Conrad.....Pa.
LEONARD, Jacob.....N. C.
LESTER, John.....N. Y.
LEVERICH, Elanathan.....N. Y.
LE VERT, Alexandre Andre.....France
LEWIS, Samuel.....Conn.
LIBBY, George.....Mass.
LIBBY, Jonathan.....Mass.
LINTNER, Peter.....Pa.
LLOYD, John.....N. J.
LOCKE, Alexander.....N. C.
LOME, Ulrich.....Pa.
LONG, Henry.....N. C.
LOOMIS, Solomon.....Conn.
LOONEY, Michael.....N. Y.
LOOP, Henry.....N. Y.
LOUNSBURY, Stephen.....N. Y.
LOUTHIER, David.....Pa.
LOVE, Samuel.....Va.
LOVING, Randolph.....Va.
LOW, Philip.....Ga. & N. C.
LOW, Samuel.....Mass.
LUFFEY, Jacob.....Pa.
LUTHER, Harter.....Mass.
LYMASTER, William.....Pa.

M

MAGRUDER, Jeffrey.....Md.
MAINE, John.....Ga.
MARLEY, Jacob.....Mass.
MARVIN, Sampson.....R. I.
MASON, Marmaduke.....Md.
MATTERTY, George.....R. I.
MATTERSON, Moses.....Va.
MAUZY, John.....Va.
MCGEHEE, William.....Del.
MCQUEEN, Robert.....Pa.
MCKAUGHAN, Archibald.....Del.
MCKEE, Hugh.....Mass.
MCKELLAN, Thomas.....Va.
MCQUINDY, William.....Va.
MCVAY, John.....Vi.
MEAD, Stephen.....N. C.
MERANE, James.....N. Y.
MERKIN, Andrew.....Conn.
MERILL, Joseph.....N. Y.
MESICK, Jacob J.....Pa.
MEYER, Peter.....Pa.
MEYER, Samuel.....N. Y.
MILLER, Giles.....Pa.
MILLEN, James.....N. H.
MITCHELL, Isaac.....Va.
MITCHELL, William.....N. Y.
MONFORT, John Peter.....N. C.
MOORE, Edward.....N. J.
MOREHOUSE, Benjamin.....S. C.
MORGAN, James.....N. Y.
MORRELL, John.....Mass.
MOSHER, George.....N. Y.
MOSHER, Thomas.....Pa.
MOST, Jacob.....Va.
MUNDLE, John.....Md., Pa. & Va.
MURKIN, James.....N. C.
MURKIN, William.....N. C.

N

NANCE, Thomas.....Va.
NEWBOLD, William.....N. J.
NEWBY, Oswald.....Pa.
NEWMAN, Jacob, Jr.....Pa.
NICHOLSON, Josiah.....N. C.

NILES, Stephen.....N. Y.
NORTON, Caleb.....N. Y.
NORVIL, Spencer.....Va.
NYE, Nathan.....Mass.

O

OVERTON, Elton.....N. Y.

P

PANISH, Booker.....Va.
PARKER, John Riley.....Va.
PARSONS, Jonathan.....Mass.
PARSONS, William.....Mass.
PAULIN, David.....N. J.
PEARSON, Ephraim, Jr.....Conn.
PEARSON, Thomas.....Va.
PEASE, Lemuel.....Conn.
PECK, Abijah.....Conn.
PECK, Eliakim.....Conn.
PECKIN, Frederick.....Mass.
PERT, Elijah.....Conn.
PERKINS, Wesley.....Conn.
PETERSON, Conrod.....Va.
PETERSON, John Martin.....Va.
PETERS, Matthew.....N. Y.
PETTIT, William.....Va.
PHELAN, Jesse.....Pa.
PICKLE, Peter.....Pa.
PINKHAM, Nathaniel.....Mass.
PIPKIN, Philip.....N. C.
PLANK, Michael.....N. Y.
PLUM, John, Sr.....N. Y.
POOL, William.....N. C.
PORTER, Heskiah.....Conn.
POWELL, Charles.....Va.
POWELL, Rowland, Sr.....Vi.
PRATT, Isham, Sr.....Va.
PUCKETT, Richard.....Va.
PUTNAM, John.....Mass.
PUTNEY, Eleazer.....Mass.

R

RACE, Philip.....N. Y.
RAGAN, John.....Ga.
REDDING, Joseph.....N. C.
REICERT, Jacob.....Pa.
REYNOLDS, Hamilton.....Ga.
REYNOLDS, Jedediah, Sr.....N. H.
REYNOLDS, Jedediah, Jr.....N. H.
RHODES, Gabriel.....Pa.
RICEY, Joseph.....N. Y.
ROBERTSON, Archibald.....N. Y.
ROGERS, Ezekiel.....N. Y.
ROGERS, John.....Conn.
ROGERS, William.....Va.
ROMER, Jacob.....N. Y.
ROYALL, John.....Va.

S

SALISBURY, Abraham.....N. Y.
SANDIFER, James.....Va.
SANSBURY, Thomas.....Md.
SCHLOSSER, Peter.....Pa.
SCHOUTEN, Andria.....N. Y.
SCHOUTEN, Daniel.....N. Y.
SCOTT, David.....Conn.
SCHEINER, Samuel.....N. Y.
SELFRIDGE, John.....N. Y.
SELLERS, William.....Mass.
SEWARD, Samuel.....Mass.
SHAFER, Adam.....Pa.
SHATTUCK, John.....Mass.
SHAYER, Simon.....Pa.
SHAW, Benjamin.....N. H.
SHAW, John.....N. J.
SHAW, Samuel, Jr.....Mass.
SHIPLEY, Jacob.....N. Y.
SHIPLEY, David.....N. Y.
SHINDLE, Lotwig.....Pa.
SHIPPY, Joseph.....R. I.
SHIPLEY, Christian.....Pa.
SHOCKEY, Jacob.....Pa.
SHULL, Elias.....Pa.
SKINNER, Thomas.....Del.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| SLUTHOUS, Anthony..... | Pa. | TOER, Richard..... | Conn. | WATERMAN, John..... | Conn. |
| SMALLEY, Joseph..... | Vi. | TRADSWELL, James, Sr..... | Conn. & R. I. | WEBSTER, Ebenezer..... | N. H. |
| SMITH, George BETHARD..... | Pa. | TRIMBLE, Archibald..... | Pa. | WEINLAND, John Christian..... | Pa. |
| SMITH, Oliver..... | Conn. | TROTTER, Joseph..... | Va. | WELLMAN, Oliver K..... | Mass. |
| SNYDER, Daniel..... | Pa. | TRULL, David..... | Mass. | WEST, John..... | Va. |
| SFA(ULDING, Davis..... | Conn. | TUNNEL, William..... | Va. | WESTERVELT, Casparus..... | N. Y. |
| SPALDING, Stephen..... | Conn. | TURNER, Hugh..... | N. Y. | WESTON, Abner..... | Mass. |
| SPEAR, Nathaniel..... | Mass. | TYREE, James..... | Va. | WHEATLEY, Andrew..... | Conn. |
| SPEERY, Joseph..... | Conn. | | | WHEELER, Nathan..... | Mass. |
| SPRONG, John..... | N. Y. | U | | WHERRY, David..... | Pa. |
| STANBURY, Recompence..... | N. J. | Ufford, Samuel Morse..... | Conn. | WHITE, Jane Brown..... | S. C. |
| STANTON, Amos..... | Mass. | V | | WHITE, Samuel..... | Conn. |
| STARR, Joseph..... | Va. | VAN BROCKLIN, Gysbert..... | N. Y. | WHITTE, Elkanah..... | Mass. |
| STARR, Caleb..... | Conn. | VAN BUSKIRK, Jacobus..... | Pa. | WIEST, Jacob, Jr..... | Pa. |
| STARR, David, Sr..... | Conn. | VAN DENBERG, Cornelius Wymant..... | N. Y. | WILDER, Nathaniel..... | N. H. |
| STERINGER, Peter..... | Pa. | VAN DYKE, Johannis..... | N. J. | WILDER, Peter..... | Mass. |
| STERRETT, James, Jr..... | Pa. | VAN HOEY, Cornelius..... | N. J. | WILKINS, Benjamin..... | Mass. |
| STEWART, Matthew..... | Conn. | VAN PETTEN, Peter..... | N. Y. | WILKINS, Douglass..... | Va. |
| STONE, Jonas, Jr..... | Mass. | VAN TASSEL, Cornelius..... | N. Y. | WILLIAMS, Daniel..... | N. C. |
| STONE, Josiah..... | Mass. | VAN VALKE, Petrus..... | N. Y. | WILLIAMS, John..... | Va. |
| STRANG, William..... | N. Y. | VAUGHAN, Samuel..... | Mass. | WILLIAMS, Nimrod..... | S. C. |
| SUMMERS, Francis..... | Va. | VEDDER, Aront..... | N. Y. | WILSON, James..... | N. C. |
| SWEETLAND, Nathan..... | Mass. | VELIE, Cornelis..... | N. Y. | WIL(L)SON, Moore..... | Va. |
| | | VELIE, Mindert..... | N. Y. | WINCHESTER, Richard..... | Conn. |
| T | | VORSE, William..... | Mass. | WINFIELD, Elias..... | N. Y. |
| TACKETT, Lewis..... | Va. | VROOM, Hendrick P..... | N. J. | WISMER, Mark..... | Pa. |
| TAFF, Peter..... | Mass. | W | | WOOD, Daniel..... | Mass. |
| TAFF, Grindal..... | Mass. | WADDELL, Alexander..... | Va. | WOOD, Gideon..... | Conn. |
| TARRANT, Leonard..... | Va. | WADE, Peyton..... | Va. | WOOD, Israel..... | Mass. |
| TARRANT, Mary..... | Va. | WADHAMS, Noah..... | Pa. | WOOD, Jonathan..... | Mass. |
| TAYLOR, Archibald..... | Vt. | WAKEFIELD, Isaiah..... | Mass. | WOODS, James..... | Pa. |
| TAYLOR, Erasmus..... | Va. | WALDRON, Peter..... | N. Y. | WOOLEY, Abraham..... | N. J. |
| TAYLOR, Samuel, Sr..... | Mass. | WALKER, George Reynolds..... | Va. | WRIGHT, Isaac..... | N. Y. |
| TERRELL, William..... | Va. | WALKER, John, Sr..... | Va. | WRIGHT, John..... | N. Y. |
| THATCHER, Edward..... | Pa. | WALLACE, Benjamin..... | N. Y. | WRIGHT, John..... | S. C. |
| THA(T)CHER, Peter, Sr..... | Mass. | WALLACE, Cornelius..... | N. Y. | WYCKOFF, Peter..... | N. J. |
| THOMAS, Enoch..... | N. Y. | WALTER, John Nicholas..... | Pa. | | |
| THOMPSON, Samuel..... | Va. | WARD, Richard..... | S. C. | Y | |
| THROCKMORTON, William..... | Va. | WARDWELL, Josiah..... | R. I. | YATES, John..... | N. Y. |
| THURSTON, William..... | Va. | WASHINGTON, Edward..... | Va. | YORK, John, Sr..... | Conn. |
| TIPTON, Thomas..... | Va. | WATERHOUSE, George..... | N. H. | YOUNG, Joseph..... | N. Y. |
| TOCK, John..... | Pa. | WATERMAN, Darius, Jr..... | Conn. | | |
| TOOT, George Fred..... | Pa. | | | Z | |
| TOPPING, Charles..... | N. Y. | | | ZACHARIAS, Daniel, Jr..... | Pa. |
| TOPPING, Stephen..... | N. Y. | | | ZIEGLER, Barnet..... | Pa. |
| TOWNSEND, Jotham..... | N. Y. | | | | |

THE old year folds its hands, and, very tired,
 Relaxes into sleep that memory brings,
 And softly comes the new year, young and tender,
 To croon the hopes that young things ever bring.
 So let us greet the dawn together,
 Let's lift our hearts aloft in song
 Of gladness for the bright tomorrow,
 And friends to whom we all belong.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA.

Junior Groups Organize

Two Chapters Relate Their Experiences

MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER, NEW HAVEN, CONN., has completed during the past year the organization of its Junior Group, which voted to call itself "The Mary Clap Wooster Junior Group," and thinking perhaps some other chapters might like to interest the young women in joining the Daughters of the American Revolution by this method, I am passing on the way in which our Group was started.

The first meeting was held at the home of the Regent, and she invited seven young women who might serve as key members to interest their friends to come into the group. Two young women who were already on the Board of the Chapter were asked to be the connecting links between the Councilors and the Junior Group. They both act as chairmen because they work together particularly well, but it is not necessary to have two chairmen. The Junior Group serves as the stepping stone between the Children of the American Revolution and the larger group of the chapter. Young women between 18 and 35 comprise the membership.

At the second meeting a secretary, treasurer and the various chairmen of committees were appointed, and this meeting was attended by twenty-one. Incidentally each committee of the chapter has one or more of the Junior members upon it, so that they may become acquainted with the work of the National Society.

The group has been functioning about a year and the roster of membership is now fifty-nine with several prospective members whose papers are about to go to Washington. The work chosen by them was to spend a part of each Tuesday at the Red Cross headquarters assisting with sewing, knitting or in any way helping on that work. They meet once a month and have had as speakers the State Regent, Chairman of National Defense, the Regent of their chapter, Chairman of Approved Schools and other speakers. They put on a program for the chapter, of the National Flag

Pageant, and took all charge of serving the tea that afternoon. In addition to this they had a card party for the benefit of the Hillside School for Boys in Massachusetts, at which was raised \$29. A vote was taken by the chapter board to accede to their request to send the money to that school, as that has to be done in each case where the Junior Group wishes to contribute money. They operate merely as a committee. The chapter voted to allow them ten dollars for their expenses, but they wished to contribute \$5.00 of the ten to Constitution Hall debt.

Other work done by the Juniors was the collection of magazines, puzzles, books and games to be sent to Camp White, a CCC Camp in Connecticut, also coupons for the Tamassee School. They called for and brought the Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A. Clubs to a chapter meeting, and they have charge of the Stand of Colors at each chapter meeting under the Flag Chairman. They also helped to collect the penny boxes for Constitution Hall and have driven cars for the members of the visiting committee of the chapter. During the summer the group met for luncheon and a social time at the summer homes of members and shall hold monthly meetings for the remainder of the year.

They started their season this year by giving a tea at the home of one of their members to the Board of Management, chairmen of committees of the chapter and the officers. This was very pleasing to the older women, and we look forward to these young people becoming the future officers and backbone of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.

MRS. FRANK H. BLAKESLEE,
MRS. G. HAROLD WELCH,
*Chairmen of the Junior Group
of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.*
MRS. F. A. WHITE,
Regent.

LOS ANGELES CHAPTER, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., has recently completed the organization of a Junior Group Committee, and

as other chapters may be contemplating some effort to interest young women in joining chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we hope that the details that we have worked out may prove helpful.

The Board of Governors of our chapter felt a great need of a link between the Children of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution. In order to interest these young women, we formed a Junior Group Committee.

The first step of the Board was to appoint a committee of seven to get in touch with daughters of members and later their close friends who were eligible for membership. This committee for forming the Junior Group gave three high teas at homes of members, with formal invitations and every appointment to interest the girls. Women in sympathy with this younger generation were asked to present aims, ideals, and activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Through these teas a few girls became interested and during the summer they met in their several homes, bringing their sewing, and becoming acquainted and inviting others to attend.

During these summer meetings they conceived the idea of giving a benefit to raise money for the Chapter Quota for Constitution Hall debt. That interested them as a worthy object. In August they gave a benefit card party at a local hotel. The girls made all arrangements for their party—prizes, selling tickets, refreshments, even modeling the fashions at their party, the clothes being furnished by a Beverly Hills smart shop. The benefit was quite a success and half the proceeds, \$30, was given to Los Angeles Chapter by the embryo junior group.

In October, when the actual organization was being made, the Regent, Mrs. Clarke Stull Smith, appointed three members of the chapter to draft a set of By-laws to conform to those of the Los Angeles Chapter, but to be suited to the needs of the Junior Group Committee. To encourage them further, we waived chapter initiation fees, and only annual dues are required. These By-laws provide for a Chairman, Assistant Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and Registrar, outlining the duties of each.

According to the By-laws they are allowed to elect their own officers to coincide with election of chapter officers. An age limit from 18 to 35 is placed on Junior Group Committee members. Of necessity, any working committee must be limited and they have the right to place a limit on their membership and have the privilege of selecting and inviting these members, thus insuring a congenial group.

In the By-laws, the Junior Group Committee is responsible for its own expenses, other than those authorized by the Los Angeles Chapter Board. The treasurer of this committee takes care of all expenses from their funds. They receive a definite percentage of their dues from the Treasurer of the Los Angeles Chapter, being all over and above National and State per capita obligations, to carry on their work, which must conform to Daughters of the American Revolution ideals.

The By-laws provide for two senior advisors appointed by the Board of Governors of the Los Angeles Chapter, to confer with the Juniors upon invitation from that body. The Junior Group Committee Chairman is asked to be present at all Chapter Board meetings, but has no voting privilege. This keeps the girls in close contact with the policy of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the work of the Los Angeles Chapter, and in this way definite training is available for these younger women.

The Junior Group Committee has nine official meetings of their own during the year in homes of members, at which they provide their programs, sew, and serve tea. They are first of all regular members of Los Angeles Chapter and as such receive notice of meetings and are expected to attend when possible.

We now have twenty-one attractive young women on this committee who have been accepted as members of the National Society and by Los Angeles Chapter, forming a fine group for splendid future chapter work.

MRS. GEORGE W. CLEMONS,
MRS. WILBUR E. LAHY,
MRS. FRANK H. STANBERG,

Organizing Committee for the Junior Auxiliary.

MRS. CLARKE STULL SMITH,
Regent.

D. A. R. News Items

Edited by MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS DUNNE

National Chairman, Publicity Committee

MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA, President General, was invited to represent the Society at the Attorney General's Conference on Crime, held in Constitution Hall and in Memorial Continental Hall, December 10-13. Mrs. Magna was on the reception committee on the opening evening, when President Roosevelt delivered an address. Attorney General Cummings presided and also addressed the audience, which filled the Hall to its capacity. Mrs. Magna was a regular attendant at the three days' sessions held in Memorial Continental Hall, at which distinguished speakers reviewed every phase of activity relating to the cause, development of criminals, investigation, punishment, and attempted salvage of human waste. Mrs. Magna was also a guest at the brilliant reception given by the Attorney General and Mrs. Cummings at the Pan-American Building, Thursday evening, December 13, and remained in Washington until the nineteenth to preside at a meeting of the Executive Committee, and a special meeting of the Board.

Capt. D. W. Knox, U.S.N. (ret.), officer in charge of the Office of Naval Records and Library, of the Navy Department, has brought to the attention of the Historian General the project for the printing of the early documentary history of the Navy, of which the first volume has gone to press and will be out within a couple of months. It is stated that many of the men who participated in the Quasi Naval War with France had also had service in the Revolutionary Navy or in the privateers of the Revolution. The official circular states:

"At the instance of President Roosevelt and under recent authorization of Congress, the early historical manuscripts in the archives of the Navy Department, supplemented from many other sources, are to be printed and sold to the public at cost by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office. Under the law no free distribution can be made.

It is expected that ultimately the series will comprise a large number of volumes of documentary source material authoritatively recording many aspects of our early naval history which have heretofore been but imperfectly known.

The first volume is now well along in preparation and should be in the hands of the printer within a few weeks. It will carry a foreword by President Roosevelt and will deal with the opening naval operations during our quasi war with France, from 1798-1801, in which were employed the first naval vessels constructed or purchased after the establishment of the Federal Government under the Constitution."

This circular is issued in an endeavor to estimate the number of copies of the first volume which should be printed. Those desiring to order copies

may do so from the Superintendent of Documents. Others who are likely to purchase a copy at a later date are requested to inform the Superintendent of Documents of such probability. Such information will be of great value in determining the number of copies to print, upon which must depend the unit cost.

It is expected that the sales price will be between three dollars and six dollars, depending upon the number printed, for a volume of about 600 pages on durable paper, handsomely bound in cloth and with a copious index.

The Washington Heights Chapter, of New York City, of which Mrs. Flora Knapp Dickinson, Vice-Chairman of the National Publicity Committee, is regent, recently dedicated a tablet to mark the preservation of the fifteenth milestone placed in 1769 on the Albany Post Road near 242nd Street, now reset in Courtland Park. The ceremonies were sponsored by the historical committee, of which Miss Gertrude N. Trunkey, chapter historian, is chairman. The dedication and presentation address was made by Mrs. Dickinson.

The Society of Stukely Westcott Descendants are planning to hold a dinner on Saturday, January 12, at 6 p. m., at the Hotel Lexington, 48th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, to which Westcott descendants are invited.

This is a National Society organized last year to perpetuate the memory of Stukely Westcott, 1592-1677, planter and colonizer, one of thirteen original proprietors of Providence Plantations in New England and Colony of Rhode Island; of Salem, Mass., 1635; Providence, R. I., and Warwick, R. I., 1643. The 300th anniversary of his arrival in New England will be celebrated by many of his descendants on June 24, 1935, at Salem, Mass., and continuing for several days in and around Providence, R. I.

The Secretary of the Society, Miss Florence Earl Clarke, of 603 West 139th Street, New York City, will be glad to furnish details of the Society and its activities.

Mrs. Arthur W. Arnold, national chairman of the D. A. R. Manual Committee, has been elected vice regent of the New York State D. A. R.

The fifteenth anniversary of the founding of Tamasee D. A. R. School, its crystal celebration, is reported by the state regent of South Carolina, Mrs. T. J. Mauldin, to have been a great success in every way. Greetings were received from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Russell William Magna, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Mrs. Robert H. Gibbs, state regent of New York, and others.

STATE CONFERENCES

NEW YORK

The 39th New York State Conference was held at the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany, October 3 to 5, 1934, inclusive. Over 500 members attended. Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gibbes, State Regent, presided and Mrs. Charles White Nash, of Albany, a former State Regent and chairman of the Conference program, welcomed the members.

Mayor John Boyd Thacher, on behalf of the city, welcomed the Conference, as also did Gov. Herbert H. Lehman on behalf of the state. Governor Lehman urged the Daughters of the American Revolution to be leaders in the fight to restore prosperity. Later in the week Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman opened the executive mansion for a "tea" which was largely attended by the Conference members.

All Conference officers and chairmen gave reports of the year's work. The State Regent had visited nearly all of the 175 chapters in the state. The State Treasurer reported a substantial balance in the treasury and all bills paid and quotas raised.

The banquet on the evening of October 3 was in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Gibbes. An "Apostrophe to the Flag" was beautifully rendered by Mrs. Robert Craig, of Gansevoort Chapter of Albany. This was followed by an address by James Lawrence Meader, President of Russell Sage College.

The Constitution Hall Finance Committee reported more than two-thirds of the \$10,000 pledged had been raised and the balance would easily be secured this year.

The Historical Research Committee stated 1,136 Revolutionary grave records had been reported and two volumes would be completed this year. The Conservation and Thrift Committee reported a Washington Elm "grandchild" would be planted during the Conference in Lafayette Park, Albany. It was sent from Maryland.

The Fort Crailo Committee reported they were ready to dedicate the room furnished in the "Yankee Doodle" House at Fort

Crailo, Rensselaer, N. Y. This was the chief historical project for the year, and about \$1,800 had been expended for original Dutch furnishings (17th century). The room becomes a memorial to Susan DeLancy Van Rensselaer Strong, who presented the house to the state.

On October 4 the President General, Mrs. Magna, arrived and addressed the Conference in her forceful manner. She emphasized that we have progressed because "our national backbone is character and character training is the stepping stone to citizenship."

The President of Lincoln University in his address made a strong appeal for funds for his students. Dr. Alexander H. Flick, New York State Historian, gave an address one evening on "Historic Albany," and Dr. David Hutchinson, of New York State College for Teachers, spoke on "The Constitution and Its Changes."

Resolutions were passed commending, George Ryan, President of New York City Board of Education, for urging teachers to sign the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. Another resolution voted five cents per state capita for the approved schools. A third resolution amended the student loan rule, giving preference to applicants who are children of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Officers were elected as follows: State Regent, Mrs. Wm. Henry Clapp; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Arthur W. Arnold; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ernestine Haille; State Correspondence Secretary, Mrs. Sheldon D. Clark; State Treasurer, Mrs. S. Dimon Smith; State Historian, Mrs. William F. Russel; State Registrar, Mrs. Albert D. Gilmore; State Librarian, Mrs. Winston B. Watson; State Chaplain, Miss Delia Post Kelsey; State Directors, Mrs. Wm. T. Maxwell, Mrs. Winifred L. Potter, and Mrs. Geo. C. Vosburgh.

MARY R. PELLETREAU,

State Historian.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Daughters, 577 strong, convened at the New Ocean House in Swampscott on October 2 and 3, 1934, for their annual October State Meeting. Four of the older chapters in the state, Old Colony of Hingham, Paul Revere of Boston and Old Concord of Concord, all organized in 1894, and Lucy Jackson of Newton, organized in 1896, served as hostesses.

The State Regent, Miss Nancy Hudson Harris, presided in her dignified way at all sessions. On Tuesday afternoon, after the customary opening exercises, Mrs. Eugene L. Webber, Regent of Paul Revere Chapter, made a gracious address of welcome, to which Mrs. Louis W. Knight, Regent of Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, which was organized in 1892, responded delightfully.

Brief greetings were given by Mrs. Arthur H. Wheat, State Regent of New Hampshire, a member of Jacques Laramie Chapter, of Wyoming, and two past State Regents, Miss Isabelle W. Gordon and Mrs. James C. Peabody. Rev. Garfield Morgan, minister of the Central Congregational Church of Lynn, gave a short patriotic message.

Mrs. Russell William Magna again honored her own state by attending the opening session of the meeting. This was the third time she had come to a Massachusetts State Meeting as President General and the ninth time as National Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee. Early in her inspiring address, for which she chose the subject, "How Far Are Your Horizons?" and in which she outlined the work for the coming year, she advised her hearers to "look out on the horizon. Your horizons will be just as far as you want them to be."

Miss Mary C. Welsh, National Chairman of Americanism, was the next speaker. She told graphically of the needs of the foreign born and their children, and made practical suggestions as to ways in which chapter members could help them.

Hon. Felix Forte then addressed the meeting on the subject of "Citizenship." He began his talk by giving a brief outline of his own life, showing the wonderful opportunities which this country had offered to him, the son of immigrant parents,

brought up in the north end of Boston. He is now judge of the Somerville District Court, a man of great ability and high standing. He warned his audience of the dangers to liberty, which may come from changes in the Constitution and outlined other ways in which it has been just as surely changed as by actual amendment.

Seated at the head table at the banquet which followed the first session were three past State Regents, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Peabody, and Mrs. Hurd; and Mr. Freeman O. Emerson, trustee of Hillside, one of the N. S. D. A. R. approved schools, with his wife. After-dinner speeches by the distinguished guests were followed by an address, entitled "Silent Influences," by Lois Lyman Patten, herself a D. A. R.

The Wednesday morning session was devoted chiefly to serious business. After the usual opening exercises the several State Officers offered suggestions for the coming year's work in their various departments. The Regent of Boston Tea Party Chapter, on behalf of one of her members, presented to the State Librarian a valuable collection of beautiful and unusual book-plates.

The State Chairmen each gave an outline of work, which the chapters might well follow. The State Chairman of the Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A., a committee recently formed because of the request from the mayor of a Massachusetts city to the local D. A. R. Chapter for help in keeping children off the streets and constructively employed, told of the organization of 72 members in the fourth and fifth grades in her home town. She urged other chapters to undertake sponsoring similar clubs.

Mention was made of a *History of the School Buildings of Pepperell*, compiled by Mrs. Hutchinson, an 86-year-old member of Prudence Wright Chapter. Upon the request of the State Regent, she spoke to the women present in a voice which was clearly audible all over the large room, stating her belief in the ideals of the D. A. R. and saying that her work was not yet finished. Earlier in the day she had told the State Historian that, although she was so deaf that she could not hear everything, she could still see, and with her knowledge of her beloved organization as a background she could imagine much of what

was actually occurring. She is a member of which any state might well be proud.

The morning was enlivened by two talks; one in connection with the report of the State Chairman of Approved Schools was given by the State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank L. Nason, who had recently visited seven of the Southern Schools on the D. A. R. list. She gave her vivid impressions of them. The motto, "Employment is Enjoyment," which she saw over the door of the bakery at Berea College would seem, according to her description, to apply to all the other institutions equally well.

The other speaker, Miss Katherine Van Etten Lyford, Secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, spoke after the report of the State Chairman of the Better Films Committee. She presented her topic, "The Next Move for Better Movies," in such a way that her audience was made to feel that individual initiative could help the cause very much.

ETHEL LANE HERSEY,
State Historian.

RHODE ISLAND

The Annual State Fall Meeting of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held October 16, 1934, at Kay Chapel, Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., with William Ellery, Col. William Barton, and John Eldred Chapters acting as hostesses. Promptly at 10:45 a. m. a processional of ex-National Officers, State Officers, hostess Regents and guests, escorted by pages, led by the color-bearers, entered the chapel.

The meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Philip Caswell, who presided with her usual poise and grace. After the invocation by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Frank M. Adams, the "American's Creed" was recited by the assemblage and "America" was sung, led by the State Chairman of Music, Mrs. George A. Sward.

The Regent of William Ellery Chapter, Mrs. Arthur R. Blessing, gave the address of welcome and Hon. Mortimer A. Sullivan, Mayor of Newport, brought greetings and welcomed the guests to the city. The State Regent responded.

After the minutes of the State Fall Meeting of 1933 were read and accepted, the President General's message was read, followed by other messages of greeting. The State Officers then gave their reports and these were followed by three-minute outlines of work presented by State Chairmen of National Committees. These sketches have proved of great help and value to the Regents of the various chapters.

It was unanimously voted to continue the care and preservation of Conanicut Battery, an old Revolutionary fort on Conanicut Island, R. I., and to ask the War Department for a renewal of the license for the same.

Recess was taken at 1 p. m. when an excellent turkey dinner was served in the parish house by the Woman's Auxiliary of the church.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock with prayer by Rev. James Green, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church. This was followed by the "Pledge of Allegiance," led by Mrs. Arthur McCrillis, National Defense Chairman, and the "Star-Spangled Banner," led by Mrs. George A. Sward.

Greetings were brought by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. George E. Adams, and the State Director of the C. A. R., Mrs. Frank Maxwell.

Three stirring addresses were given—the first "The Constitution," by Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Test, commanding the 13th Infantry, Fort Adams, R. I.

Miss Thelma E. Church, of Crossnore School, gave the Rhode Island Daughters an intimate picture of the school and the children of the North Carolina mountains who attend Crossnore. Following her address, Captain Harry L. Pence, of the Naval War College in Newport, R. I., spoke on the subject of the United States Navy and its traditions. Each speaker stressed the necessity of adequate national defense and the part the Army, Navy and the school play in the preservation of our national peace.

Our two ex-Vice-President Generals, Mrs. Albert L. Calder II and Mrs. William L. Manchester, both brought splendid messages to the members.

Between the addresses the members were delightfully entertained with vocal selections by Ray A. Gardiner, accompanied on the organ by Raymond Parker, and a special

request number, "My Rhode Island," by Mrs. George A. Sward.

With the passing of courtesy resolutions, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. James Green, and an enthusiastic State Fall Meeting was brought to a close.

MARGUERITE E. EDDY,
State Corresponding Secretary.

WYOMING

The 20th Wyoming State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held July 19, 20, 21, 1934, in Casper. Coming by automobile, bus and plane, forty officers and delegates arrived at the Women's Club House where they registered.

The State Regent, Mrs. John Corbett, presided at all sessions. She declared the Conference open following the entrance of the colors.

The pledge to the Flag was led by Mrs. Alice Hiatt, State Chairman of the Flag Code Committee. The Daughters' pledge was given and the American's Creed, after which the Scripture reading and prayer was led by Mrs. L. G. Canterbury, in the absence of Mrs. E. B. Willson, State Chaplain. "America" was sung by the assembly. Mrs. I. E. Clark, Regent of the hostess Chapter (Fort Casper), very graciously welcomed the Conference, in conclusion reading a poem by Mrs. Lillian Van Brugh, of her chapter.

The business session opened with the acceptance of the minutes of the 19th Annual State Conference. The annual reports of state officers showed a substantial increase in all activities. Greetings were read from the following: Mrs. R. A. Bristol, past Vice-President General from Utah; Mrs. W. S. Tarbell, from Colorado; Mrs. A. C. Messenger, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. M. B. Weatherford, State Regent of Oregon; Mrs. H. J. Cary, State Regent of Nebraska; Miss Zoe N. Beall, State Regent of Washington; Mrs. Emily M. Randall, State Regent of Colorado, and Mrs. Louise B. Dillaron, State Regent of Montana.

The reports of the State Chairmen revealed the volume of work accomplished during the year and the interest shown by the members. At 12:15 o'clock the Daughters assembled for luncheon.

The afternoon session opened with announcements which were given by Mrs. Thomas Cooper, Vice-Regent. A silk American flag was presented to the Conference from the Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter, Wheatland, by Mrs. Reitz, and accepted by our State Regent.

Our distinguished guest, Mrs. Russell William Magna, President General, arrived at this time. Mrs. Magna expressed her pleasure at being with us, and told of her airplane trip from her home in Holyoke, Massachusetts, to Casper.

The colors were retired by two C. A. R. girls, Miss Gene Clark and Miss Lucile Wertenburg. A reception was given honoring Mrs. Magna and members of the Conference at the spacious home of ex-Governor and Mrs. B. B. Brooks.

That evening our State Regent entertained the President General, Mrs. Magna, and her State Officers at a beautifully appointed dinner in the private dining room of the Henning Hotel. A happy never-to-be-forgotten hour was spent, and then the party joined the group of D. A. R. members and the general public to hear Mrs. Magna's address, the high light of the Conference.

A gift from the ten chapters and private donations of \$50 was given on Constitution Hall debt, Washington.

Mrs. H. C. Horstman, of Fort Casper Chapter, presented the Wyoming State Flag to be used at the Conferences. It was designed by a member of the Fort McKinney Chapter, Buffalo, Mrs. Verna Keyes.

Friday evening Fort Casper Chapter entertained all members of the Conference at a banquet in the spacious dining room of the Gladstone Hotel. Saturday morning the State Officers were given a delicious breakfast at the home of Mrs. Thomas Cooper.

The following officers were elected: State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Cooper; First State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Hubert Webster; Second State Vice-Regent, Mrs. G. M. Anderson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. W. Phifer; Treasurer, Mrs. John Galt; Registrar, Miss Ruth Breisch; Historian, Mrs. Nellie Wales; Librarian, Mrs. Charles Bloomfield.

HAZEL CANTERBURY,
State Chairman of Publicity.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Commodore Sloat Chapter (Pacific Grove, Calif.). On Sunday, June 17, 1934, our chapter held services for placing of a marker on the grave of Mrs. Jane Washington Harrison in the cemetery of the Presidio of Monterey. The program was in charge of Mrs. Roy W. Frisbee, Regent. The Chaplain, Miss Sue Estelle Tuck, made the opening and closing prayers. Mrs. James B. Marley, of the Army and Navy Chapter of Washington, D. C., led in the Salute to the Flag. Miss Elizabeth Merrill introduced Mrs. Titgen of San Francisco, who placed the marker. Rev. T. J. Barkle gave a short address telling something of the life of Mrs. Harrison. Music was furnished by the Presidio Band.

Mrs. Harrison was a member of Jane Douglas Chapter of Dallas, Texas, and it was this chapter that gave the marker. She was a Real Granddaughter of the Revolution, and was a direct descendant of John Washington, great-grandfather of the first President. Relatives present were Mrs.

Ethel Fairfax Foster Titgen, of San Francisco, and her daughter, Mrs. A. Ferris Hollis, of Florida, nieces of Mrs. Harrison.

ELIZABETH MERRILL,
Vice-Regent.

San Diego Chapter (San Diego, Calif.) was especially active during February. Of historical interest is the marker and bronze tablet placed by these Southern California Daughters along the La Playa Trail (oldest commercial trail in California) to the memory of Jedediah Strong Smith, "Pathfinder of the Sierras." At the location of the marker, Smith, the first American to cross the Sierras, here completed the first transcontinental trail from the Atlantic to the Pacific, January, 1827.

La Playa Trail dates from 1769 and extends from Ballast Point on Point Loma to San Diego Mission. Appropriate ceremonies marked the dedication. The Regent, Mrs. John Crippen, presented the marker to the city, and a great-grandniece of Smith,



GRAVE OF MRS. JANE WASHINGTON HARRISON, CEMETERY OF PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Le Roy Wright, assisted Mrs. W. T. Newman, Ex-Regent, at the unveiling.

Following the dedication, a luncheon was given honoring Mrs. Cora Johnson Laidlaw, the chapter's real granddaughter. An ancestral bar had been presented to her previously by the chapter.

The chapter maintains a Student Loan Fund which benefits local high school pupils. The committee in charge is in constant touch with the school to assure proper placing of the loans. A card party is given each year to augment the fund. This year the affair was held in midwinter to make the proceeds available for spring needs.

The theme, "Heritage of California," has carried through the year's program, and includes such topics as California Missions, California under Seven Flags, Star of the Golden West, and California Laws for Women and Children.

The chapter has a fifteen-minute radio program each month over KFSD, with speakers stressing work of the D. A. R. and other patriotic themes. Citizens in the Making was the February topic, the first Vice-Regent, Mrs. E. L. Stewart, speaking.

THELMA JOLIFFE NEFF,

Recording Secretary and Press Chairman.

Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich, Conn.). The most interesting, as well as the most unique program of this chapter for the year 1933-34 was that of the January meeting arranged by Miss Bernice Willey, Chairman of Americanism. Miss Willey, who is in charge of the local evening schools, was able to secure Miss Mary Potter, Assistant Supervisor of Adult Education for the State of Connecticut, as guest speaker.

Miss Potter was assisted in the presentation of her subject, Adult Education, by a congress of 40 dolls, dressed in various national costumes, each costume meticulously correct in all details. Each doll had a name and a history. Some of them had been bought abroad, some had been dressed by interested groups, and some were individual gifts. One of the largest of them wore the costume of a lady in waiting at the late Czar's court and had been dressed by the daughter of a Russian general.

The original inception of the doll congress, Miss Potter explained, was to show



D. A. R. MARKER PLACED IN MEMORY OF THE
"PATHFINDER OF THE SIERRAS"

that the foreign-born women in our Americanism classes have a definite contribution to make to our culture through their various handicrafts. Each of the dolls, so colorfully dressed, serves as a link between the old culture and the new, and is a symbol of reciprocity.

The dolls were on exhibition in Slater Memorial Hall for almost two weeks following this meeting and were visited by over 400 children.

As Norwich is rich in Indian lore, it seemed most appropriate that Faith Trumbull Chapter should add another member to this silent congress—a Mohegan Princess—which was made and dressed by Gladys Tantaquidgeon, a direct descendant of Uncas, Samson Occum, and Tantaquidgeon, who was a captain under Chief Uncas.

RUTH FOSS BREWER,
Publicity Chairman.

Captain Wendell Wolfe Chapter (Washington, D. C.), on Saturday, May 12, 1934, unveiled a "marker" on the grave of General Philip Stuart, Revolutionary hero, in Congressional Cemetery. Members and friends of the chapter, and descendants of General Stuart, assembled at the gate and



FORT CHARTRES CHAPTER UNVEILS TABLET

as the bugle call sounded marched to the grave, led by members carrying "Old Glory," Maryland State, and D. A. R. flags.

Mrs. Alexander H. Bell, Regent of the chapter, conducted the ceremonies. Mrs. Stanley Beasley, State Chaplain, led in prayer. Mrs. S. H. McCrory, State Historian, read a paper written by Miss Eva E. Luke, former Regent, on the life of General Stuart. Two descendants of the general, Miss Frances Stuart Tucker and Miss Florence Wenner, unveiled the marker, which was then presented to the State Regent, Mrs. George Madden Grimes, by Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Grimes responding in a gracious speech of acceptance.

Mrs. Thelma Mills Rector and Mrs. Ralph C. Wilson sang a beautiful duet, after which Mr. Alexander H. Bell delivered an inspiring and instructive address on the life of General Stuart.

Mrs. Benjamin M. Connelly, great-great-granddaughter of General Stuart, and present Registrar of our chapter, laid a bouquet of flowers upon the grave alongside the sword carried by the general in all his campaigns and now the prized possession of Mr. Gordon Wenner, lineal descendant. Miss

Bertha Frances Wolfe, founder and first Regent of the Chapter, closed the ceremonies with several stanzas from the "Bivouac of the Dead."

General Philip Stuart was a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, but resided many years in Maryland. He served four terms in Congress.

JESSIE A. SPENCER HOVER,
Historian.

Fort Chartres Chapter (Sparta, Ill.).
On May 18, 1934, our chapter unveiled a tablet to the memory of 59 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Randolph County, Illinois. Mrs. Howard Jones, the Regent, presided.

The beautiful bronze tablet to the 59 Revolutionary soldiers was placed on the campus of the Sparta Township High School.

The unveiling was preceded by a noon luncheon at the Hotel Bates for the chapter, their guests, and D. A. R. members in this part of the State, Mrs. Julian Goodhue, State Regent, being the guest of honor. We were happy to have with us, too, Mrs. George Spangler, State Registrar, from Peoria, and

Mrs. E. W. Twenhoefel, State Recording Secretary, from Belleville. After the luncheon, Mrs. Goodhue addressed the audience on the work and ideals of the D. A. R.

The unveiling opened with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the pupils of the Sparta grade and high schools, followed by martial music played by the High School Band. The invocation was given by Miss Gail Taylor, Chapter Chaplain.

The "Call to Colors" was followed by the Presentation of Colors by the Edwin Alexander Post, American Legion. The dedicatory address was made by Mrs. Goodhue, State Regent.

Several of the patriots whose names appear on the tablet were members of George Rogers Clark's little band at Fort Kaskaskia. Many of those who came with Clark remained to make Randolph County their home. As a roll of the 59 soldiers was called, the boys and girls of the lower grades of the public schools deposited peonies at the base of the tablet. The American Le-

gion fired a salute of three guns and taps was sounded, closing the dedication.

Following is the list on the tablet of the Revolutionary soldiers:

Joseph Anderson, Bazelle Allere, Joseph Allere, Michael Antere, Antoine Bienvenue, Sr., Daniel Blouin, Jean Baptiste Barbeau, Sr., Robert Bratney, Benjamin Byrum, Capt. Francis Charleville, Jean Baptiste Charleville, Mellington Couch, John Clendenin, Henry Crutcher, James Curry, John Dodge, John Doyle, Jerome Danis, Joseph Danis or Daney, Michael Danis, Capt. John Edgar, William Fowler, James Gilbraith, Michael Godin, Paul Harrolson, John Hildebrand, David Hix, David Hear, Capt. Nicholas Janis, John Lawson, Antoine Lavigne, John Lively, Charles McNab, John McDill, Hugh McKelvey, Haydon Mills, John Montgomery, Daniel Murray, David Pagan, James Pillars, Richard Pillars, Rawleigh Ralls, Joseph Rishard, Lt. John Roberts, Robert Seybok, William Sharp, Henry Smith, Elijah Smith, George Stamm, Capt. John Steele, Jacob Stopplebean, John Stuf-



PLACING MARKERS ON THE TOMBSTONES OF MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AND OF MISS ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH



GRAVE OF JAMES FERGUSON, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER,
MARKED BY JUDGE DAVID CAMPBELL CHAPTER, D. A. R.,
MAY 10, 1934, PENNINE CEMETERY

flebean, Levi Teel, Archibald Thompson,
Joseph Toulouse, Alexander Whittaker,
Robert Whitehead, and Samuel Woodside.

JESSIE A. TWEED,

Registrar.

Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, (New York, N. Y.), on Saturday, October 6, unveiled two markers in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., one on the tombstone of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of this National Society, and the other on the tombstone of Miss Ellen Hardin Walworth, honorary member of this chapter, and a member of the Saratoga Chapter.

The Regent, Mrs. Henry Arthur King, presided at the ceremony, which opened with a prayer by the New York State Chaplain, Miss Clara Fuller. Mrs. Frederick Menges, Past New York State Historian, made an interesting address on the life of Mrs. Walworth and the founding of this Society.

The markers were unveiled by Miss Clara Grant Walworth, granddaughter of the founder. They were then presented to the care of the Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R., by the Regent, Mrs. Henry A. King, and were accepted by Mrs. Frank A. Cook, Regent of the Saratoga Chapter.

Wreaths were placed on the tombstones by Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gibbes, Regent of New York State, and by Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, Organizing Secretary General.

A bugle call was sounded, "God be with us 'till we meet again" sung, and the ceremony concluded with a benediction by the Very Rev. Dean Patrick Scully, rector of St. Peter's, Saratoga Springs, New York.

All present were then invited to the Walworth Mansion, guests of Miss Clara Walworth and the members of the Saratoga Chapter.

Guests of honor included Mrs. William H. Clapp, Vice-Regent, and Regent-elect of New York State; Mrs. Charles White Nash, ex-State Regent; Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, Regent of Manhattan Chapter, Mrs. Harry McKeige, Regent of the General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, and Mrs. Grant Huntley, Regent of the William Dawes Chapter. Those present from the Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter were Mrs. Erastus Hill, Mrs. John Holmes, Miss Car-



HANDSOME FORT DALLAS MARKER, PLACED BY
QUINETT CHAPTER



CONGRESS OF 40 DOLLS, WEARING NATIVE COSTUMES, PRESENTED BY FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER, NORWICH, CONN.



D. A. R. MARKER PLACED BY CAPT. WENDELL WOLFE CHAPTER ON GENERAL STUART'S GRAVE

rie Martin, Mrs. D. H. Chandler, Mrs. Wilbert E. Titus, Mrs. Alfred Wallace and Mrs. John P. Schwartz.

FRANCES CORNELL KING,
Regent.

Quinett Chapter (The Dalles, Oregon). On May 13, 1850, Major S. S. Tucker was sent from Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to establish a supply post eastward, at The Dalles, Oregon. The Indians were restless and it was too long a procedure to move troops to the scene of disturbances from Vancouver. They would arrive after the depredations had ceased and the Indians vanished.

Captain Jordan was sent to assume command of the post in 1850 and in the completion of his plans much money was expended. Labor was ten dollars a day, and lumber scarce and high priced. The commander's house was said to have cost \$100,000, and it was the site of that building that was marked by Quinett Chapter on August 31, 1933, assisted by the State Regent, Mrs. John Y. Richardson, and Mrs. Joseph Peters, State Marker of Historic Spots.

The commanding officer of Fort Vancouver, Brig. Gen. Parsons and his staff were present, as was Brig. Gen. O'Neil. Captain Elliott Cooke gave the principal address at the exercises.

The American Legion presented and placed the natural basaltic monument, under the direction of Eugene Elton, local commander of the American Legion at The Dalles, Oregon.

CATHERINE THOMAS,
Regent.

Col. William Barton Chapter (Portsmouth, R. I.) on October 9 celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at the home of two of its charter members, Mrs. Kate Thurston and Miss Anne R. Almy, the same home where the first anniversary was celebrated.

Invitations written in silver had been sent out by the committee, which consisted of the five charter members remaining in the chapter, nineteen being the original membership. The great granddaughter of Col. Barton, Mrs. James E. Brennan, of Pawtucket, was a guest, also Mrs. R. W. Peckham, a charter member, now a member of

William Ellery Chapter, and Mrs. J. A. Barker, of William Ellery Chapter, who was a guest at the first anniversary. Our State Regent, Mrs. Philip Caswell, was present to help the chapter celebrate.

The Regent, Mrs. E. J. Peckham, welcomed all, and after the opening exercises, when the Chaplain read the Twenty-third Psalm from a beautiful old Bible, the meeting was turned over to the first Regent, Mrs. Phoebe Edmundson. The first Secretary, Miss Almy, called the roll of the charter members and those present responded. Several who were not able to be present sent greetings which were read, and for those who have died, a flower was placed in a memorial basket. The newspaper account of the first anniversary was read by the Secretary. The brief exercises were brought to a close and a social hour enjoyed, when tea was served, the State Regent, Mrs. Caswell, who is a member of this chapter, and the Regent, Mrs. Peckham, pouring. The chapter relics, including several of the personal belongings of Col. William Barton, presented to the chapter years ago by Mrs. Brennan, were displayed. All were much pleased with the newspaper accounts of the celebration, which included an editorial in the *Newport Daily News*.

CAROLYN ANTHONY SWARD,
Historian.

Judge David Campbell Chapter (Chattanooga, Tenn.) marked the grave of James Ferguson, a Revolutionary soldier, at Pennine, Rhea County, Tennessee, on May 10, 1934, with appropriate ceremonies, at which Miss Bessie Magill, Regent, presided.

The marker was unveiled by Charles White Ferguson, a great-great-grandson of the soldier, before a large gathering of chapter members and friends. A history of the life and services of James Ferguson was read by Rev. Charles L. Cox, of Dayton.

James Ferguson was born April 5, 1759, in Nottingham County, Pa., and died in 1842, in Rhea County, Tenn. Prior to the Revolution his family moved to Lincoln County, N. C., where they settled. He volunteered with the American forces, January 1, 1777, under Captain John Barber, and was almost continuously in active service

until the close of the war. He was in the Battle of King's Mountain, and at one time did special duty in guarding Tory prisoners.

This Revolutionary soldier moved to Rhea County, Tenn., in 1820, where two of his brothers and some of his sons had preceded him. His will, recorded in this county, mentions his sons Robert, James, Levi, Russell, Elias, and Samuel B. Ferguson.

The grave was located through the co-operation of Mr. George D. Barnes and Mr. Earl Wilkey, who assisted the chapter in restoring the ancient box tomb and placing the Government marker.

PENELOPE JOHNSON ALLEN,
Chairman of Historic Spots.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter (Detroit, Michigan) unveiled a bronze tablet and a new bronze marker, replica of the old stone, at the grave of Louisa St. Clair Robb, Ligonier, Penna.

Thirty members stopped off, April 14th, in Ligonier for the dedication service, en route to Washington, for the National Congress.

The exercises at the grave were attended by members of many surrounding Pennsylvania chapters and many representatives of the Robb and St. Clair families.

Among the Michigan delegation, who marked the grave of the woman for whom their chapter is named, was Mrs. Escar Ponder, great-great-granddaughter of Louisa St. Clair.

MRS. JOHN JACOB LAMB,
Historian.



ON JUNE 4, 1934, WAHKEENA CHAPTER, PORTLAND, OREGON, PLACED A BRONZE MARKER BY THE SCARLET OAK TREE WHICH THEY PLANTED IN LAURELHURST PARK DURING THE WASHINGTON BI-CENTENNIAL

Standing beside the flag are Mrs. Goldie Peterson Wessler, soloist, and Mrs. C. C. White, Flag Chairman.

Seated (from left) are Mrs. Fisher, Miss Agnes Dugan, Mrs. C. H. Miller, Mrs. Osburn and Miss Annah Dugan. Front row (from left): Mrs. W. W. McCredie, honorary state regent; Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, chapter regent; Mrs. W. W. Dugan, Mrs. Earl B. Heath, Mrs. Ray K. Bailey, Mrs. H. E. Newell, Mrs. W. N. Mahon, Mrs. T. R. Davis, Mrs. T. W. Sharpe, Miss F. A. Richardson, Mrs. P. B. Border and Mrs. A. B. Francis. Back row (from left): Mrs. F. Leverett, Mrs. E. E. Watson, Mrs. E. M. Hurst, Mrs. F. Fralich, Miss Alice Arnold, Mrs. C. E. Hiatt and Mrs. C. W. Merritt.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written on typewriter. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 3. All queries must be short and to the point.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded. No letter asking the contributor to correspond direct to the writer will be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

ANSWERS

13887. THOMAS.—The father of Aaron Thomas of Haddam, Conn. was Roger, who married in Eastham, Mass. 14 May 1724, Susannah Snow. Five of their chil are given in the Eastham records, but do not include Aaron or two or possibly three of the others. See Mayflower Descendant Magazine vol 16 p 70. Roger Thomas' Will dated 16 March 1770 was probated in Middletown, Conn 5 Aug. 1771. He mentions his wife Elizabeth (prob his 2nd wife) dau Dedidiah & two sons, Ebenezer & Aaron, who were appointed execs. Roger Thomas was in Haddam, Conn 1741 (Haddam Land Rec. vol. 3 p 60) & with the sons given in the Eastham records.—*Mrs. Frances Harrison Corbin, The Hill, Orange, Conn.*

14230. VAN METER.—Susan Van Meter b 2 July 1750 in Frederick Co. Va. was living late in 1816 in Hardin Co. Ky. She mar 1768 Rev. John Gerrard who was the first pastor of Severns Valley Baptist Ch. organized 17 June 1881 nr Elizabethtown, Hardin Co. Ky. He was taken prisoner by Indians May 1782 & never heard of again. They had four daughters: Hettie b 1769 d 17 Oct 1839 Hardin Co. Ky. mar 24 Feb 1789 Hardin Thomas; Sarah who mar 1 Dec 1789 Adam Miller; Margaret b 27 July 1774 d 13 Aug 1822 mar 28 Mch 1793 Samuel Gooden b 1764 d 26 Sept 1816; Letitia b 2 Jan 1776 d 21 Sept 1856 Hardin Co. Ky. mar 21 Apr 1796 in Hardin Co. Ky.

Thomas Miller b 11 Feb 1773 d 11 July 1842; Jacob Van Meter, Rev sol. father of Susan b Mch 1723, Somerset Co. N. J. d 16 Nov 1798 Hardin Co. Ky. mar 1741 Frederick Co. Va. Letitia Stroud b 30 Aug 1725 d 25 Dec 1799. Jacob Van Meter was one of the Committee of Observation for Washington Co. Pa. which met at Pittsburgh, Pa. 16 May 1775. He removed to Hardin Co. Ky. 1780. Have been collecting Van Meter data for years & would like to correspond.—*William W. Henton, 704 College St., Canton, Mo.*

15325. WILKES.—In the Banta Genealogy by Theodore Banta, Sec. of the Holland Society, N. Y. p 117: William Banta mar in N. Y. 18 Apr 1802 Sarah Wilkes b 17 Mch 1782 & d 24 Mch 1884 aged 102 yrs, 7 days. The *New York Herald* of 14 Mch 1882 carried the account of her one hundredth birthday. Their chil were Eliza Suter, Mary Ann, John Suter, Catherine Barr, William, James Wilkes, Sarah Ann, Jacob, & Harriet. Sarah was the dau of James Wilkes & his wife Betsy Parks.—*W. H. Brady, 370 Riverside Drive, New York City.*

LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN TOLMAN CEMETERY, ROCKLAND, MAINE

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Samuel Tolman | died 18 February 1826 |
| Benjamin Blackington ... | " 6 September 1812 |
| Jacob Kean | " 10 October 1788 |
| John Keen | " 26 August 1829 |
| Ladoc Brewster | " 21 May 1811 |
| Darius Brewster | " 19 February 1846 |

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Eliphaz Healey | died 10 October 1833 |
| Aaron Mossman | " 27 November 1840 |
| Comfort Barrows | " May 1790 |
| Jeremiah Tolman | " 23 November 1827 |
| Curtis Tolman | " 24 February 1852 |
| Hugh Killsa | " 7 February 1820 |
| William Gregory | " March 1824 |
| David Nutt | " 20 April 1797 |
| John Ulmer | " August 1809 |
| Jacob Acorn | " 19 September 1836 |
| Oliver Robbins | " 8 July 1829 |
| Samuel Jennison | " September 1826 |
| Jonathan Spear | " 1811 |

LIST OF SOLDIERS OF WAR OF 1811 BURIED IN TOLMAN CEMETERY, ROCKLAND, MAINE

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Benjamin Blackington | died 31 March 1850 |
| William Brown | " 8 November 1838 |
| Jacob Keen | " 13 June 1830 |
| Asa Brewster | " 27 February 1814 |
| Benjamin Brewster | " January 1882 |
| Sylvester Manning | " 8 December 1838 |
| Dr. Enoch Lovejoy | " 17 November 1848 |
| John Manning | " 9 November 1822 |
| Charles Spofford | " 1 October 1819 |
| Phillip Achorn | " 11 August 1847 |
| Martin Ulmer | " 4 October 1830 |
| John Spear | " 8 January 1848 |
| Josiah Ingraham | " 17 May 1821 |
| William Spear | " 29 April 1820 |
| Mark Spear | " 26 August 1825 |
| Thomas Crockett | " 18 May 1816 |

—Mrs. Maude E. Bladgett, Rockland, Maine.

15315a. TOOMER.—Have Rev. rec. of Henry, son of Joshua & Mary Bonneau Toomer. Will be glad to corres.—Miss Eleanor L. R. Young, 400 West Flora St., Stockton, Cal.

15320. LEWIS.—Thomas, 2nd son of John & Margaret Lynn Lewis was b 1718. He mar Jane, dau of Wm. Strother of Stafford Co. Va. in 1749 & had 13 chil: John b 1749 d unmar; Margaret Ann b 1741 mar 1st — McClanahan, & 2nd Wm. Bowyer; Agatha b 1753 mar 1st Capt. John Frogg, & 2nd John Stuart; Jane b 1755 mar Thos. Hughes; Andrew; Thomas; Mary b 1762 mar John McElhany; Elizabeth b 1765 mar Thos. M. Gilmer & was the mother of George Rockingham Gilmer who was thrice Governor of Ga.; Ann b 1767 mar 1st A. M. Douthet & 2nd — French; Frances b 1769 mar Layton Yancy; Chas. b 1772 mar — Yancey; Sophia b 1775 mar John Cathrae; Wm. Benjamin b 1778 mar M. Hite. Thomas Lewis was surveyor of Augusta Co. Va., Member of House of Burgesses, also Member of Convention 1776 &

was one of the Commissioners of Confederation 1777, to treat with the Indians who had been defeated at the Battle of Point Pleasant. * * * John, son of Col Wm., 4th son of Irish John Lewis of Augusta Co. Va., was b 1724, mar Ann Montgomery & had 8 chil: Margaret b 1756, John b 1758 (this is the one you ask about) Thomas b 1761, Alexander b 1763, Wm. b 1766, Agatha b 1774, Eliz. Montgomery b 1777, Chas. W., b 1780. Col. Wm. Lewis was an officer under Gen. Braddock & was wounded at his defeat. Of the chil of Col. Wm. & Ann Montgomery Lewis the will ments only John, the oldest. The others are mentioned in Peyton's Hist. of Augusta Co. John Lewis was b 1758 & mar 1st, a dau of Co. Wm. Thomson of S. Car. in 1788 by whom he had 2 chil; mar 2nd Mary, dau of Wm. Preston of Montg. Co. Va. in 1793 & had 10 chil. He d 1823 at the home of his father "Old Sweet Springs." His chil were Eugenia Ann b 1789; Sophia b 1790; Susannah Preston b 1794; Mary b 1795; Wm. Lynn b. 1799; John b 1801; Ann Montgomery b 1802; Sarah Eliz. b 1806; Margaret Lynn b 1808; John Benjamin b 1810; Thomas Preston b 1812, Polly Dora b 1817. This infor was taken from "Lewis & Kindred Families" comp by John Meriwether McAllister & Lura Boulton Tandy.—Mrs. D. Houston Smith, 2602 Stanford St., Houston, Texas.

15320. LEWIS.—This query was also answered by Mary E. Day, P. O. Box #184, Winchester, Ky., who gives the following: Thomas Lewis of Va. had 15 chil as follows: Francis H., Wm. M., John P., Mary L., Margaret L., Nancy, Elizabeth, Hannah, Thomas, Dia, Damia, Gardner Hopkins, Edmond Price, Sarah, Hanry A., Malinda. Thomas Lewis mar Hannah Hopkins. He was a res. of Washington Co. Va. & enlisted as a soldier & served as such from June 1776 in Capt. A. Bowman's Co., Col. A. Campbell's Reg't. Served four months from July 1780 as Ranger & Spy under same officers. Also in 1780 served under Cap't. James Crabtree, Col. A. Campbell, & was in an engagement with the Indians. Soldier moved to Kentucky in 1782 & set. on Duck River. Sept. 1782 served two months in Capt. John Downey's Co., Col. Barnett's Va. Reg't & was in Gen.

George Rogers Clark's expedition to the Falls of the Ohio, & up thru the Wabash River. He was allowed a Pension on his application exec. 8 Aug 1833, while a resident of Morgan Co. Kentucky. This rec. was secured from the Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.

15332. BEALE.—Have made an extensive search of the Beale recs of Somerset Co. Pa. for family data on the John Beale who d there 1825. There seems to be no rec of his wife or chil there. From a newspaper clipping it would seem that he had a son Samuel who died in one of the western states. In searching for Beale data in this Co. I found the following: Conrad Beal 1833, dau. Mary a minor; Mary Beal, 1860 & 1866; Ellen Beal, 1880. Am a desc of the Beale fam. of Pa. & have a great deal of data. Would be glad to corres & to send you any info I have that you might care to use in compiling your Beale Genealogy.—*Mrs. Ruth Norris Berger, Box 379, Arkansas City, Kan.*

15322. SHERMAN.—William Whitham mar in Belmont Co. Ohio, 26 April 1825 Margaret (Thomas) Meeks, a widow, who was formerly of Washington Co. Pa. At the time of mar both were abt 70 yrs of age, so possibly this was his 2nd mar. If this is your Wm. Whitham, possibly his son-in-law's parents also res. in Belmont Co. O., which is not far from Ohio Co. W. Va. It might be well to search the Belmont Co. O. records.—*Mrs. Ruth Norris Berger, Box 379, Arkansas City, Kan.*

15129b. JONES - STONE. — Templeton, Mass. Vital Recs give the following: Silas Jones & Bulah Stone of Rutland, marriage int. 23 May 1774. Their dau. Susanna was b 30 May 1775 & their son Silas was b 22 Nov. 1776. Data concerning Beulah Stone can prob be secured from Rawson C. Myrick, Sec'y of State, Montpelier, Vt.—*Miss Marjorie K. Templeton, 1023 Eleventh Ave., Huntington, W. Va.*

15158. CONSTANT.—Owing to the loss of Nansemond Co. Va. records, data concerning the Constant Fam. of that Co. are lacking. Capt. John Constant of Scott Co. Ky. was not of Hampshire, so far as recs have been found. His bros & sis & his father were there. Tradition places the birth of the elder John Constant in Paris, France

but his chil seem to have been born in Va. Power's Hist. of Sangamon Co. Ill. contains much info regarding this fam. but has confused the various Johns. Old John Constant was the one who was wounded by an Indian arrow & suffered from it until his death many yrs aft. the death of Capt. John Constant of Scott Co. The latter served with George Rogers Clark & was a young man at the time of his death. Isaac Constant was b abt 1757 & his bro John is presumed to have been older. Old John Constant was Lieut. under Daniel Boone & by Boone's command served as Captain. This makes two Capt. John Constants in Ky. at the same time. In his will Old John Constant named each of his chil except the John who had died long before. The fact that Old John Constant was mar a 2nd time & had a son John by this mar, adds to the confusion. Will be glad to cooperate with others interested in this Constant Family.—*Miss Kate S. Curry, 1420 Girard St. N. W., Washington, D. C.*

15268a. FULLER-TERRY.—John Terry & Nancy Benson were mar 13 Apr. 1826 by Joel Burgess, Minister. They were res. of Greenbrier Co. Va. Will be glad to assist you as I have many Terry recs from the County Clerk's Office of Greenbrier Co.—*Mrs. B. R. Creer, 438 Kenneth Road, Glendale, Calif.*

15336. FREEBORN-FREEBOURNE. —In the Pension Office, Washington, D. C. is the record of a Freeborn who served in the Rev. & afterwards rec'd his pension in Pa. Also in the Library of Congress there is data on the Freeborn Fam. of R. I. Would like to corres about this family.—*Mrs. Mary Gates R. Alfonte, 3231 Garfield St. N. W., Washington, D. C.*

15336. FREEBORN.—One branch of this family came to Cazenovia, N. Y. Have a few notes & may be able to help you.—*Miss Christine O. Atwell, 44 Sullivan St., Zazenovia, N. Y.*

15336a. WILLOUGHBY.—William Willoughby settled nr Elizabethtown, N. J. Had a family of nine. Later lived in Juniata Co. Penna. Have recs of other Willoughby families if you care to correspond.—*Jack Maurice Willoughby, Huntingdon, Penna.*

15241. HATHAWAY.—Mrs. Mary P. Herbert, Assonet, Mass. Historian of the Hath-

away Family Association, has much Hathaway data & can probably assist you.—*Mrs. B. R. Creer, 438 Kenneth Road, Glendale, Calif.*

—**DAVIS-WIGGINTON.**—Roger Wigginton 3rd, son of Roger 2nd & his wife Sarah Spencer, son of Roger, 1st & his wife Jane Clements of Westmoreland Co. Va. Roger 2nd & wife Sarah went to Fairfax Co. where Roger 3rd was born & he & his wife Eleanor went to Loudoun Co. Va. where Roger Wigginton 3rd, made his will in 1778. Chil. named in will were Mary Davis b abt 1754, Henry b 1755, mar 1778 Ann Vallandingham; William b abt 1756 mar 1778 Allison Evans; Benjamin b 1757 mar Harriet Scott & removed to Bedford Co. Va.; Elizabeth b 1758 mar 1780 Spence E. Buchanan; Roger b 1760 mar his cousin Elizabeth; Eleanor b 1762. Shall be glad to hear from you, especially in regard to Capt. John David & wife Mary.—*James W. Wigginton, Masonic Home, Decots, Calif.*

15141a. **MARSH.**—John Marsh came from Birmingham, Eng. abt 1660. Mar. Sarah & the Boston recs show that they had chil.: John b 1669, Joseph b 3 Feb 1671; Bartholomew b 3 July 1673. Joseph married Ann Thoroughgood 29 Mch 1692 & had chil. Mary b 29 Dec 1692, Joseph b 21 Dec 1694 d 12 Apr 1761, John b 1696 d 25 Mch 1769. Joseph Marsh, 1694-1761, moved from Boston to Medfield 1717, mar Sarah, b 5 Jan 1697 dau of Nathaniel & Lydia Partridge. 1729 removed to Sturbridge, owned land in Douglass 1726. The first town meeting was held in his house in 1648 he was Moderator of the Meeting & a selectman. Their chil were: Joseph 3rd, b 22 Dec 1718, Medfield, Mass. & d 20 Apr 1800; Keshiah b 12 Sept. 1720 d 1772; Seth b 18 Jan 1722; Asa b 1724 d 1802; Thomas b 6 Oct 1728 mar 1754 Hannah Fairbanks; Eli b 9 Feb 1731. Joseph 3rd, 1728-1800, mar 1745 Abigail b 1728, dau of Samuel & Abigail Gay Hinsdale, (the latter, dau of Jonathan Gay). Their chil were Hinsdale, Stephen, Sarah b 1745 Chloe b 23 Aug 1750, Abigail b 23 Jan 1754, Joseph 4th, b 16 Dec 1755 (Rev. sol.) Miriam b 1752, Simeon, Sybyl, Kezice, Joel all bapt. 1 June 1760, Jasper b 17 Aug 1759 Sturbridge, Mass. soldier in the Revolution d 22 Apr 1841 Chautauqua Co. N. Y. Jasper married Submit Belden b 1776 d 2 Sept 1833

Chautauqua Co. N. Y. Their chil were Elva mar Randal Austin; Olive mar Abram Pier; Asa mar Delia Davis; Hannah mar Joseph Hall; Marinda mar Patten Davis; Maria mar John Ashton; Barnabas mar Priscilla A. Daggett; Minerva mar William Sterns; Joel b 4 June 1800 d 26 Feb 1858.—*Mrs. Ida Marsh Munson, 134 57th Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.*

15165. **VANCE.**—Write to William Guilisland Vance, Morristown, N. J.; he is now getting the Vance Genealogy & has much Vance data.—*Mrs. B. G. Miller, 1245 Forest Ave., Crete, Nebraska.*

QUERIES

15349. **BREWER.**—Wanted parentage & given name of — Brewer, overseer for Henry Clay in Ky. in the early 1800s. He mar. in S. Car. & his eldest son Wm. was b. in N. Car. abt. 1790, other sons names not known. Had only dau. Nancy. Wanted also all infor. possible of Thomas Brewer of Yadkin River Valley N. Car. who had son Nathan b. 1799 nr. Salisbury. Wanted also parentage of Nathan Brewer of Chatham Co. N. Car. who had chil.: Wm., Daniel, Willis, Terrill, & Frederick. William Brewer mar. Sarah Cavaness & had chil. John C. b. 1817 Randolph Co.; Walker, Levin, Frederick, Enoch & Anderson.—*F. E. R.*

15350. **HOUGH.**—Wanted dates of b., d. & mar. of Jacob Hough, Rev. sol. from East Huntington Twp. Westmoreland Co. Pa. also dates of his wife Charlotte, dau. of Christian Smith.

(a) **NEWCOMER.**—Wanted dates of b., mar. & d. of Peter Newcomer, Rev. sol., also of his wife, Catherine Good, from Lancaster Co. Pa. Their dau. Magdalena b. 26 Jan. 1774 mar. Philip Galley. They lived in Fayette Co. Penna.

(b) **BRENEISER.**—Wanted all infor. possible of parentage of Rebecca Breneiser b. 10 Mch. 1777 who mar. Frederick Browneller. They lived in Wonechauer Twp. Lancaster Co. Pa. later removing to Fayette Co. Pa.—*J. B.*

15351. **DARROW-BURBANK.** — Wanted parentage & ances. with dates of Col. Pierce Darrow & also of his wife Eunice P. Burbank. The family Bible gives: Pierce Darrow b. Montville, Conn. 22 Feb. 1784 d.

15 Aug. 1832; mar. 1st Anne Post, Hebron, Conn. 5 April 1818, who d. Oct. 1818. Mar. 2nd, Albany, N. Y. 7 May 1821 Eunice P. Burbank b. 5 May 1791 Sudbury, Mass. d. Cincinnati 1863.

(a) WILLARD. — Wanted ances. with dates of Abigail Willard who mar. Allen Sage 3 May 1750 in Berlin, Conn.

(b) JENNINGS. — Wanted parentage with dates & place of birth of Stephen Jennings of Hatfield, Mass. who mar. 5 May 1677 Hannah Dickinson Gillet (widow).

(c) JONES. — Wanted ances. with dates of Annie Jones who mar. Daniel Sage b. 1756, son of Allen b. 1730 & his wife Abigail. — *M. C. A.*

15352. YOUNG - MARLEY. — Wanted ances. of Lavinia Young & also of her husband Adam Marley, whom she mar. 5 Oct. 1814, in Tenn.

(a) HOWERTON. — Wanted ances. & all infor. possible of Edmond Howerton also maiden name of his wife. They emig. from Tenn. to Mo. abt. 1835.

(b) PIGG-HOLLIS. — Wanted ances. of Amy Pigg b. 1802 mar. 1827 in Tenn. James Irvin Hollis. — Amy had bro. Wilson Pigg.

(c) PURYEAR-McCORMACK - COWAN. — Wanted ances. of Samuel Washington Puryear b. 1809, Va. Wanted also ances. of Charles McCormack & of his wife Mary Cowan. Their dau. Nancy Melva mar. Mch. 20, 1851 in Ala. Samuel Washington Puryear.

(d) RANGLES-ROGERS. — Wanted ances. of John Randles b. 11 Oct. 1794 & also of his wife Mary Rogers b. 24 Sept. 1799. They removed from Tenn. to Mo. abt. 1835. — *B. G. P.*

15353. COLLINS. — Wanted Rev. rec. & all infor. possible of ances. of Elijah Collins who lived in Va. when he enlisted in army at age of 18 yrs. & served during the

War. He mar. Molly, wanted her maiden name, & lived in Monroe Twp. Holmes Co. Ohio in 1830. He d. in Athens, Ohio, bet. 1840-1855. — *M. B.*

15354. THOMAS. — Wanted dates of b., d. & mars. of Samuel Thomas, with names of his two wives. He lived in Guilford, Windham Co. Vermont at time of Battle of Bennington Aug. 1777, aft. the close of the Rev. he settled at Arlington, Washington Co. N. Y. abt. 1785, where he died. After his death, his 2nd wife returned to R. I. with her three chil. Chil. of 1st wife were Sallie, Dorcas, Abigail, Hannah, Betsy, Gardner b. 24 Aug. 1767 d. 31 Dec. 1860 and Samuel. — *H. T. M.*

15355. BUCHANAN. — Wanted dates of b., mar. & d. of Matthew Buchanan & of his dau. who mar. Moses Buchanan. Descendants of Samuel Buchanan who came to America from Ireland in 1702 set. in Chester Co. Penna. & removed to Augusta Co. Va. in 1763. His wife was Martha Edmondson, also from Ireland & their chil. were Andrew, Robert, Samuel, John & Moses. — *J. C. McN.*

15356. BURNS. — Wanted ances. with Rev. rec. of Samuel Burns who mar. Anne or Mary Lasley. Their chil. were John, Wm., Zediah who mar. Rixney Nichols; Amons who mar. Eliza Inlow, lived in York Dist. S. Car.; & Margaret who mar. Jeremiah Dawson. — *L. S.*

(a) COOPER. — Wanted parentage of George Washington Cooper who mar. Mary Wade & lived in Adair Co. Ky. He was b. 15 Oct. 1799 & d. 24 Feb. 1866. She was b. 24 May 1801 & d. 1 Dec. 1864. Their chil. were Elizabeth Walker Cooper, Wm., James, Hiram Wade, John, Geo. Washington, Mary Jane who mar. — Dudley; Emiline who mar. — Richards; Sarah who mar. — Newell; Martha Ann who mar. — McAlpin. — *L. S.*

Book Reviewed

The Zink Families in America. By Dora Zink Kellogg. 1933. Published by Citizen Printing Co., Omaha, Nebraska. Reviewed in December Magazine.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, December 19, 1934

A SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Wednesday, December 19, 1934.

The meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, at 2 p. m.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the members arose and gave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag followed by the Lord's Prayer repeated in unison.

The President General spoke of the passing of Mrs. E. P. Pendleton, State Regent of Kansas, the members standing in silent tribute.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Joy, the President General appointed Mrs. Dunne, Historian General, to serve as Secretary *pro tem*.

The following members were recorded as being present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Harman, Mrs. Zoller, Jr., Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Parcells, Miss Nettleton, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Dunne. *State Regents:* Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Shanklin. *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Thomas.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Reed, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,034 applications presented to the Board.

WINIFRED E. REED,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Reed moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1,034 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Parcells. Carried.

The Secretary *pro tem* announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 1,034 applicants duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General, Miss Nettleton, reported 240 members for reinstatement and moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 240 former members. Seconded by Mrs. Beavers. Carried.

The Secretary *pro tem* announced casting the ballot and the President General welcomed the 240 former members into the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, read her report.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for con-

firmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Eddie Adams Ramsey, The Presidio, California; Mrs. Edna Eleanor Taylor Burns, Mentone, Indiana; Mrs. Lucy Lee Pearson, Erlanger, Kentucky; Mrs. Alice Hammond Potts, Kosciusko, Mississippi; Mrs. Pauline DeWolf Mattenlee, Shrewsbury, New Jersey; Mrs. Lucy McCoy Mills, Bradford, Pennsylvania.

The State Regent of Nebraska requests the re-appointment of Miss Mayma Thompson, as Organizing Regent at Alma, be confirmed.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Margaret Gay King at Woodland, Georgia, is reported as having expired by time limitation.

State Regents have requested Chapters authorized at the following places: Elizabethtown, Kentucky; Lake Providence and Oak Grove, Louisiana.

Through the State Regent of New York the following requests have come to change Chapter names: Chi-nose-heh-geh Chapter at Warsaw wishes to change its name to Mary Jamison and the To-whan-ta-qua Chapter at Syracuse wishes the name Comfort Tyler.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment: David Meriwether, Greenville, Georgia; Nathaniel Prentice, Ligonier, Indiana; Col. John Laurens, Laurens, Iowa; Greenville Patriots, Greenville, North Carolina.

The following Chapters are presented for confirmation: Linares de Coronado, Coronado, California; Mary Ingles, Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Bayou Boeuf, Bunkie, Louisiana; Halimah, Amite, Louisiana; Basking Ridge, Basking Ridge, New Jersey; Hannah Dowd Vanderford, McArthur, Ohio; Sophia Lee Harrison, Liberty, Texas; Free State of Warwick, Hilton Village, Virginia.

Total number of Chapters to date is 2,471.

ELISE H. PARCELLS,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Parcells moved the acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report. Seconded by Mrs. Reed. Carried.

The President General spoke with deep regret of the illness of Miss Fernald, and stated that she is improving.

The President General spoke of the spirit of Christmas and the New Year, with its meaning and opportunity.

The Secretary *pro tem* read the minutes of December 19, 1934, meeting which were approved. Adjournment was taken at 2:25 p. m.

AMY CRESSWELL DUNNE,
Secretary pro tem.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1934-1935

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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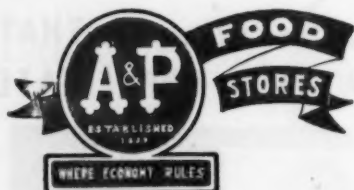
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